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Algeria 6.00 Din | Israel ... 1,700 Ins | Norway ... 7.00 N.Kr.
Austria ... 20 S. | Italy ... 1,500 Lire | Oman ... 0.700 Rials
Bahrain ... 0.650 Din | Jordan ... 450 Fils | Portugal ... 90 Esc.
Belgium ... 45 B.Fr. | Kenya ... Shs 16.00 | Qatar ... 6.50 Rials
Canada ... C$1.50 | Kuwait ... 500 Fils | Rep. of Ireland ... 70 P
Cyprus ... C£0.70 | Lebanon ... £L5.00 | Saudi Arabia ... 6.00 R
Denmark ... 8.00 Dkr. | Libya ... 1 Din 0.355 | Spain ... 110 Ptas
France ... 6.00 F | Luxembourg ... 45 L.Fr. | Sweden ... 7.00 S.Kr.
Finland ... 7.00 F.M. | Madeira ... 105 Esc. | Switzerland ... 2.20 S.Fr.
Germany ... 2.50 D.M. | Malta ... 55 Cents | Tunisia ... 0.500 Din
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Dutch Protest to S. Africa

Pretoria Police Arrest Man at Embassy Entry

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PRETORIA — The government of the Netherlands has formally protested to South Africa over the recapture of a Dutch citizen by armed South African police at the Dutch Embassy in Pretoria, the embassy said Thursday.

The South African government acknowledged that an incident took place Tuesday but said that there were "conflicting accounts of what exactly happened" and defended the police action as consistent with international law.

The Netherlands said three South African policemen had entered the embassy in violation of principles of diplomatic immunity to recapture Klaas de Jonge, who was trying to escape from their custody. He has been held without charges since June 23 under South Africa's Internal Security Act, which allows indefinite detention without trial.

The South African foreign minister, R.F. Botha, said Thursday that Mr. de Jong was suspected of helping set up arms caches for the African National Congress, which is banned in South Africa and is pledged to overthrow white-minority rule.

"There certainly was no intention on the part of the South African police to violate the inviolability of the Netherlands Embassy," Mr. Botha said. "South Africa fully respects the applicable principles of international law governing the inviolability of diplomatic premises."

The South African ambassador in The Hague, David Louw, was summoned by the Dutch foreign minister, Hans van den Broek, on Wednesday to receive a strong protest, a Netherlands Embassy spokesman in Pretoria said. Western diplomats in South Africa described the violation of embassy immunity as very serious.

The embassy spokesman, Jacobus van der Velden, said that Mr. de Jonge had rushed into the embassy in handcuffs after escaping from the police.

"Three policemen entered the embassy and they grabbed him," Mr. Van der Velden said. As the man was taken away he shouted, "I'm Klaas de Jonge," the spokesman said.

Mr. de Jonge, 47, an anthropolo-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

AP

Junius R. Jayawardene

Sri Lanka Foils Effort To Murder Jayawardene

By Stuart Auerbach
Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — The Sri Lankan authorities said Thursday that they had foiled an attempt by Tamil separatists to assassinate President Junius R. Jayawardene in Colombo.

The potential assassins had planted explosives near the president's office, the officials said, but the attempt would have failed anyway because Mr. Jayawardene was ill and did not show up for work Thursday.

The aborted assassination attempt was seen here as an effort to sabotage conciliation talks between the government and the Tamils, who are seeking their own nation, Eelam.

Separatist violence has increased over the past two years and has brought Sri Lanka to the brink of civil war.

The Sri Lankan authorities blamed the assassination attempt on the Eelam Revolutionary Organization of Students, one of five Tamil separatist organizations meeting with government officials in Bhutan. The group was formerly known as the Eelam Revolutionary Organizers.

In the southern Indian city of Madras, where separatist organizations maintain their headquarters, a spokesman for the Eelam Revolutionary Organization of Students denied that his group had anything to do with the assassination attempt.

"This is a trick by the Sri Lankan

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Uranium For Israel Is Blocked

Atomic Agencies Uncover Transfer Via Luxembourg

By Steven J. Dryden
Washington Post Service

BRUSSELS — A Luxembourg metals company, acting in violation of international safeguards, sold Israel close to 47 tons of uranium last year that could be used for nuclear weapons production, European Community officials said Thursday.

Luxembourg has since pledged to block further sales.

Israel allowed inspectors from the Vienna-based International Atomic Energy Agency to examine a major part of the uranium shipment and agency officials said they were satisfied that the material obtained through Luxembourg was not used to make nuclear weapons, the EC officials said.

Israel is believed to have the capability to make nuclear weapons, but it has never acknowledged possessing the devices.

The shipment to Israel was discovered in May 1984 by officials of Euratom, the European Community agency that directs the EC atomic energy program and monitors trade in nuclear materials among the 10 member states, according to an EC spokesman, Fabio Colasanti.

The Euratom officials found that a private Luxembourg metals trading company imported about 40 tons of depleted uranium from Britain and about seven tons of depleted uranium from France, and resold the material to Israel without notifying Euratom, Mr. Colasanti said.

Officials would not identify the company.

The depleted uranium can be used to make weapons-grade material, but only through a difficult, costly process, Mr. Colasanti said. The Luxembourg authorities took the position that, since the depleted uranium is not normally used for making nuclear weapons, they were not obligated under international agreements to notify Euratom, he said.

Euratom officials said, however, that international rules on the trade of such material were unambiguous. The Luxembourg officials "understand now that they have made a mistake and they won't repeat it," Mr. Colasanti said.

The shipment first came to light in the 1984 annual report of the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

TESTIMONY — Sergei I. Antonov, a Bulgarian on trial in Rome on charges of plotting to kill Pope John Paul II, talking to lawyers from his courtroom cage. On Thursday, he denied the allegations in a face-to-face confrontation with Mehmet Ali Agca, the Turk already serving a life sentence for shooting the pope in 1981. Page 2.

Airliner's Undamaged Flight Recorder Is Retrieved From Atlantic by Robot

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

LONDON — An underwater robot Thursday retrieved the flight data recorder of an Air-India jumbo jet from the seabed off Ireland, giving investigators an improved chance of discovering why the plane crashed with the loss of 329 lives last month.

Commander Sunil Kulkarni, the leader of the Indian investigating team, said that both the recorder, which contains information on the aircraft's speed, altitude and heading, and the cockpit voice recorder, brought up Wednesday, were undamaged. He said they would be flown to Bombay within two days for study there.

The chief investigator for the Canadian Civil Aviation Safety Board, Pierre de Niverville, said it could take several weeks before the recorders were decoded, depending on the condition of the tapes.

Mr. de Niverville, who is taking part in the investigation because the Boeing 747 was en route from Canada to India when it plunged into the Atlantic on June 23 without warning, said the tapes might not show anything. Speaking to reporters in Cork, Ireland, where the search was coordinated, the Canadian expert said:

"If there was a sudden electrical failure, they would give us nothing, since they operate off the plane's power system. But if the plane took

The robot that retrieved recorders from the Air-India jet has many talents. Page 3.

some time to break up, then we should get quite a bit of information, such as the reactions of the crew members, the sounds of the engines and any communications with ground control personnel."

No real clues have emerged as to the cause of the disaster, the worst to take place at sea in the history of civil aviation. Some officials believe that a bomb was planted aboard the plane, possibly by a Sikh opponent of the Indian government, but others suggest that the aircraft was disabled by a structural failure or some human error.

The recorders were brought up by the American-built submersible Scarab, which is operated by a British company, Cable and Wireless Ltd. It was launched from the French cable-laying ship Léon Thévenin and operated in water a mile and a quarter (two kilometers) deep, a record depth for a salvage operation of this sort.

Using hydraulically operated steel claws at the ends of extendable arms, the robot picked up the flight recorder, known as a "black box," from a spot a quarter of a mile from where the voice recorder had been found 24 hours earlier.

According to Commander Kulkarni, a detailed sonar and photographic survey of the wreckage on the floor of the Atlantic will continue for some time. Evidence produced in this way, together with forensic tests on bodies already recovered and examination of bits of wreckage, could also help in solving the mystery of the crash.

The investigation, in which specialists from a number of countries have cooperated, already is believed to have cost $5 million.

Russian Asserts Arms-Cut Offer Means Warheads

By Leslie H. Gelb
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A senior Soviet general has told a U.S. legislator that Moscow's offer to reduce strategic nuclear forces by 25 percent or more applies to missile warheads as well as to missiles.

The significance of such an offer is that a reduction in missiles alone could leave each side free to increase its warheads by adding more warheads to each permitted missile.

Representative Stephen J. Solarz, a Democrat of New York, said Wednesday that this position was stated to him and an aide in Moscow on July 3 by Colonel General Nikolai F. Chervov, the head of arms control for the Soviet general staff.

The statement to Mr. Solarz was the first indication that the proposal made by Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, two months ago was intended to cover reductions not just in missiles but also in warheads.

Administration officials said Wednesday that nothing of the kind had been conveyed officially by the Soviet side. They said that the Soviet Union had yet to make a formal presentation in Geneva of Mr. Gorbachev's offer for a 25-percent reduction in nuclear forces.

The officials added that since President Ronald Reagan had also been calling for reductions in warheads and missiles, such a Soviet proposal would be a step forward.

Mr. Solarz also said that General Chervov took a more flexible line than the official Soviet position on inspections to enforce a ban on chemical weapons and on allowing research on a space-based missile defense system, which the Reagan administration calls the Strategic Defense Initiative.

To U.S. analysts, the Solarz-Chervov conversation seems to be part of an emerging pattern of Soviet diplomatic feelers and soundings, well short of official changes in position, as both sides prepare for a meeting in November between Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev. Soviet strategy, as these analysts see it, is to see what the United States might be prepared to offer in return before making new proposals formally.

According to Mr. Solarz's account, General Chervov said the Soviet Union was not seeking to ban all research on a defense system in space. He quoted the general as having said:

"There are two stages to research and development: drawing of a

Camera Press

General Nikolai F. Chervov

plan and building of prototypes."

The ban the Russians are reportedly seeking would apply "just to prototypes," Mr. Solarz said.

Senate sources who were in Geneva last week for a briefing on the arms talks said that U.S. negotiators had told them of similar messages conveyed informally by the Soviet negotiators two weeks ago.

One Senate source said the U.S. negotiators "told us about it but said they did not take it seriously because it was made on a secondary level."

Wednesday, a Soviet spokesman in Geneva labeled as "incorrect" a report in The New York Times and other newspapers that Soviet negotiators had informally sought to draw a distinction between laboratory research, which would be acceptable, and development and testing, which would be banned.

Administration officials who know of the informal Geneva conversations speculated that the Soviet statement reflected an unwillingness to give anything away without first getting an informal response from the United States.

The officials said a State Department denial of the report reflected the fact that U.S. negotiators had not yet officially reported to Washington on the conversations.

Mr. Solarz said General Chervov had attached several conditions to his statement about the proposed force reductions. They were that each side would be free to make cuts in missiles, bombers and submarines as each saw fit; that the new ceilings would include U.S.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

U.S. Vote Would Allow Aid to Rebels in Angola

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives has voted to end a nine-year prohibition on U.S. military assistance to guerrillas fighting the Marxist government of Angola. The Senate took similar action last month.

Wednesday's vote in the House was 236-185, with 176 Republicans and 60 Democrats in favor of lifting the ban on aid, and 6 Republicans and 179 Democrats opposed.

As recently as 1981 the House opposed repealing the ban, known as the Clark amendment, and opening the door to possible new U.S. involvement in Angola. Legislators now appear to be in a sterner mood on military and foreign-policy issues and more eager to assist anti-Communist insurgency groups around the world.

The House voted earlier this week to provide overt assistance for the first time to non-Communist groups fighting Vietnamese forces in Cambodia. The House reversed itself last month and agreed to provide aid to insurgents fighting the leftist government in Nicaragua.

The new amendment on Angola was sponsored by Representative Samuel S. Stratton, Democrat of New York, and is attached to the 1986 U.S. foreign aid bill. It does not provide military aid to any group, but gives the Reagan administration the authority to request it.

Four years ago when the administration mounted a drive to repeal the Clark amendment, adopted in 1976, a number of African nations spoke against such a move. They said it would harm U.S. relations with black Africa and hamper U.S. efforts to bring about the independence of South-West Africa, also known as Namibia, because the government of neighboring Angola was a key element in the negotiations.

The Clark amendment, named after Dick Clark, who was a Democratic senator from Iowa, was adopted after the Vietnam War in response to revelations that the CIA had provided covert military aid to pro-Western groups fighting Marxist nationalist forces during 1975 and 1976 in the midst of a civil war in Angola.

The administration favors repeal of the Clark amendment, but White House officials have said there were no immediate plans to request military or other aid for the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, or UNITA. Led by Jonas Savimbi, the group is fighting Angola's Cuban-backed government.

Meanwhile, the Senate voted, 88-8, Wednesday to limit a potential filibuster by conservatives over legislation imposing sanctions on South Africa.

■ **Aid to Mozambique Limited**

The House of Representatives voted, 247-177, Thursday to limit aid to Mozambique pending removal of Soviet military advisers from the southern African country, The Associated Press reported from Washington.

INSIDE

■ **Israeli officials** are deeply divided over if, and how, they should maintain the security zone in south Lebanon. Page 2.

■ **The U.S. Army** has been urged to cancel its plans for five new light divisions as a budget-trimming step. Page 3.

■ **Secretary of State Shultz** expressed U.S. support for an Asian proposal for indirect talks on Cambodia. Page 5.

■ **North Korea** is a workers' state with little time for lovers, but a visitor caught glimpses of a lighter side. Page 5.

WEEKEND

■ **Alwin Nikolais**, his dancers, dancers and disciples, were spotlighted at Aix-en-Provence's dance festival. Page 7.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ **Mexico has sharply cut crude** oil prices in reaction to OPEC's failure to shore up sagging oil prices worldwide. Page 11.

The Associated Press

Gladys Burr with her attorney, Richard Altschuler, won compensation because her civil rights had been violated.

U.S. Woman Confined 42 Years Gets $235,000

By James Brooke
New York Times Service

STAMFORD, Connecticut — Gladys Burr never knew why she had been committed, and she never knew why she had been released.

Miss Burr was committed in January 1936, when she was 29 and living with her family in Connecticut. She was first diagnosed as psychotic and then declared mentally retarded.

For 42 years she remained in the custody of the state, at the Mansfield Training School for the retarded and in a succession of state-controlled boarding homes.

Several times she wrote neatly penned letters, according to her attorney, to state officials asking for freedom. "I am not happy here," one letter said in the 1940s, "and don't get along too well with the kids here." Sometimes, she charges, she was beaten and subjected to other cruelty.

In 1978, convinced that she had never been retarded, Connecticut officials gave Miss Burr her freedom. And on Wednesday, a federal judge approved a settlement awarding Miss Burr, now 78 years old, $235,000 in compensation.

"I won because God is on my side — He got me out of there," said Miss Burr, a diminutive woman who lives now in a convalescent home. "I asked to get out of there so many times, but they didn't respond, they didn't seem to care."

In 1979 her lawyer, Richard Altschuler, filed a suit against a group of state mental-health officials asking $125 million and contending that they had deprived her of her civil rights and had subjected her to slavery.

"It was obvious they forgot about her," Mr. Altschuler said. "You can't give back those 42 years. She could have married, had children."

Under the settlement, approved by Chief Judge T. Emmet Clairie of federal district court in Hartford, the state will pay Miss Burr $160,000 and will waive $75,000 in medical costs incurred for the treatment of a broken hip that she suffered in 1983.

Most of the officials responsible for Miss Burr's confinement have died or retired. None was in court Wednesday.

Miss Burr was first committed on the recommendation of her mother and her family doctor, a cousin. That could not happen today, state officials say, because involuntary commitment would have to be approved by the probate court.

In the years that followed, a succession of mental tests, some now outdated, gave contradictory results.

State officials say Miss Burr had never made it clear before 1968 that she wanted to leave. "She only asked to get out once, and that was when she was in a boarding house, but she changed her mind the next day," said Francis MacGregor, an assistant attorney general, who represented the officials.

"None of the defendants had actual knowledge that she wanted to get out," Mr. MacGregor said.

But Mr. Altschuler said she made requests in at least three letters during the 1940s.

"I don't want to live if things don't change for me," she wrote in one, her attorney said. "Please let me know."

For Miss Burr, four decades of confinement began in January 1936, when she was committed to Norwich Hospital.

Tests at the hospital indicated that she was psychotic and mildly retarded, with an intelligence quotient of 57. Little note was taken of the fact that she had completed two years of high school and a three-month business course.

Six months later, doctors at Norwich pronounced her cured and said her IQ was 82.

But on July 10, 1936, Miss Burr was transferred to the Mansfield Training School, a residential center for the mentally retarded in Mansfield Depot.

At Mansfield, she scored 20 points higher on IQ tests — a rare occurrence. Tested every five years from 1946 to 1961, her scores ranged from 99 to 104.

Mansfield, which now has 674 patients,

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Experts Deny Tokyo Curbs Cause U.S. Gap in Trade

By Hobart Rowen
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A study of U.S.-Japanese economic problems, conducted by the Institute of International Economics, asserts that each country has roughly equivalent barriers to trade.

It attributes trade tension between the two countries to policies distorting the relationship between the dollar and the yen.

This was the first time that a respected economic research organization such as the institute had suggested that the levels of protectionism in the United States and Japan were approximately equal.

The report was prepared by C. Fred Bergsten, the institute's director, who was a Treasury Department official under President Jimmy Carter, and William R. Cline, a senior fellow.

It called on the United States to cut the federal budget deficit by at least $150 billion annually by 1988 and to work actively for lower exchange rates for the dollar.

The institute is a privately funded, independent organization. Its director is known as an advocate of free trade.

To reinforce the effort to bring the dollar down, the report urged Japan to take supply-side measures to boost its own economy, thereby strengthening the yen.

The report, outlined at a seminar held Wednesday for government and industry officials, was immediately challenged by a spokesman for the Reagan administration.

Gaza Feketekuty, senior assistant U.S. trade representative, said the assertion "that the United States and Japanese economies are about equally protected just doesn't wash."

He said the report "could reduce the incentive for the Japanese to make reforms and get rid of protectionism."

Mr. Feketekuty's remarks were endorsed by the Commerce Department's trade negotiator, Clyde Prestowitz, who said that the U.S. and Japanese concepts of market "openness" did not match.

A former Commerce Department under secretary, Lionel Olmer, said the report was a "magnificent treatise." But he added that its suggestion that U.S. and Japanese markets were equally protected "would be laughed out of court."

"Japan has the responsibility to take extraordinary measures to reduce its surpluses," Mr. Olmer said. He called on Tokyo to take "some visible action" that might head off protectionist responses.

Japan had the biggest surplus of any nation trading with the United States last year — $36.8 billion. But when ranked according to the percentage of the total trade, the report said, it was only the fifth largest, exceeded by Romania, Taiwan, Brazil, and Hong Kong.

The study casts doubts on the effectiveness — in terms of reducing the trade deficit — of efforts to get Japan to take more imports or to change the structure of its industrial and distribution system.

"There are no grounds for blunderbuss retaliation steps by Europe or the United States, against Japan for supposedly grossly unfair trade practices," Mr. Bergsten said.

He specifically said that there was "no basis" for a proposed 20-percent import surcharge, which is gaining support in Congress among both Democrats and Republicans.

Nonetheless, Senator Max Baucus, a Democrat of Montana, predicted:

"Congress is getting close to that critical point where we are going to start enacting retaliatory measures, and I fear they won't be as constructive as they should be."

Mr. Bergsten and Mr. Cline said that even if Japan dropped "all overt and intangible" barriers to trade, its trade surplus with the U.S. — which may hit $50 billion — would be trimmed by no more than $5 to $6 billion.

Commenting on the call by Mr. Olmer, the former Commerce Department official, for "visible action," Peter Sato, economics minister at the Japanese Embassy in Washington, responded that the perception in Japan was that the government's efforts to stimulate imports and drop nontariff barriers were regarded as revolutionary.

"When we are asked by our American friends to do something 'visible,' we are not quite sure," he said. "It put us in a dangerous situation because one can be accused of not doing enough."

FAA Advocates Stricter Controls On Carry-On Bags

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Federal Aviation Administration proposed regulations Thursday to limit the size and amount of carry-on baggage for airline travelers.

Donald Engen, administrator of the FAA, told a group of airline representatives that "my instincts are to control excessive amounts of carry-on baggage."

The agency's plan would require carry-on bags to fit into an area equal to the space beneath an average airliner seat with all baggage together measuring no more than 9 inches (23 centimeters) by 16 inches by 20 inches.

An additional lightly packed hanging garment bag would be allowed on certain flights, but it could weigh no more than 20 pounds (9 kilograms) and contain no hard objects.

Israelis Split on Security Zone

Some Favor South Lebanon Army, Others Support Amal

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

MARJAYOUN, Lebanon — Since the Israeli Army completed the withdrawal of most of its troops from Lebanon last month an intense debate has taken place inside the Israeli defense establishment over whether Israel should continue to maintain a "security zone" in southern Lebanon.

Suicide car-bombings Tuesday that killed 17 persons in south Lebanon, coming on the heels of the Trans World Airlines hijacking, can be expected to sharpen that debate even further.

Israeli analysts say it will probably give even more ammunition to those Israeli defense officials, now in the majority, who argue that it is impossible to work out a deal with the Shiites of south Lebanon to keep the area quiet.

This conclusion is probably just what the Beirut Shiite hijackers, as well as those who planned Tuesday's suicide attacks, wanted to achieve, especially since it appeared in the past few months that the more-moderate Shiite Amal militia and Israel were heading for an understanding on keeping south Lebanon peaceful.

The result, Israeli sources say, is that Israel now appears destined to throw its full weight behind the Christian-led South Lebanon Army to maintain the security zone, even though this probably means a constant source of conflict with both the Amal militia and its arch rival, the pro-Iranian Hezballah, or Party of God, both of which have declared war on the South Lebanon Army.

The security zone consists of a string of villages running through the hills of south Lebanon, from five to 12 miles (eight to 19 kilome-

NEWS ANALYSIS

ters) north of the Israeli border. Roughly 200,000 people live in the belt and 60 percent are Shiites. They are under the immediate control of the 1,700-member South Lebanon Army, which does not make important moves without consulting Israel.

The debate over Lebanon policy involves basically two different groups within the Israeli establishment. Their fields of battle have been the cabinet room, the meetings of the army general staff and the Israeli media, where both sides have regularly given interviews or leaked information that would draw the public to their position.

On one side stand Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin; the chief of staff, Moshe Levy; the commander of the northern front, Brigadier General Ori Orr; and Uri Lubrani, the coordinator for Lebanon affairs.

These officials contend that Israel's only realistic option in south Lebanon is to maintain a security strip along the border run by the South Lebanon Army.

They argue that even though the Shiites make up 80 percent of south Lebanon, and even though the Amal militia represents the vast majority of those Shiites, it is impossible for Amal to come to any kind of understanding with Israel that could be sold to the cabinet and be worth dumping the South Lebanon Army for.

On the other side stand several members of the Israeli military intelligence services, reportedly including the chief of military intelligence, Brigadier General Ehud Barak.

Along with them are a number of Middle East experts, the most outspoken being Clinton Bailey of Tel Aviv University, as well as some key advisers, none of whom would allow themselves to be named, to Prime Minister Shimon Peres.

This side argues that the Israeli invasion of Lebanon set off a chain of events that resulted in the Shiite community taking over south Lebanon.

The part of Lebanon closest to Israel, they contend, will be a Shiite region, far into the future. If Israel wants to be on the right side of history, they say, it will abandon the South Lebanon Army, a vestige of Lebanon's pre-invasion Christian past, and let Amal control the area without any agreements.

Amal can only impose its authority on the extremist groups once Israel vacates Lebanon and stops providing the fanatics with a target they can use to justify their military recruitment and attacks.

Since the TWA hijacking, however, the proponents of the South Lebanon Army side have added arguments to their arsenal, which have carried the day for now, senior officials said.

Car-bombings in Hasbeya and Ras al-Biyada may sharpen the debate in Israel about keeping a security zone in southern Lebanon.

One, according to a senior member of the supporters of the South Lebanon Army, is that the hijacking demonstrated to Israel in the starkest terms possible that the Amal leader, Nabih Berri, is not "a free agent."

"The hijacking has accentuated our doubts whether Amal can deliver what it says it can deliver — quiet in south Lebanon," said a senior defense official. "Now let's look at this hijacking. What it tells us is that Berri may have the best of intentions but when the Syrians tell him to jump, he has to jump."

The official continued: "We could find that if we were to give up the security zone, this power struggle, instead of taking place in Tyre, 15 miles north of our border, would be taking place in Bint Jubail, right on the border. Then where are we?"

Syria's Role Pleases U.S. In Efforts to Improve Beirut Airport Security

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Reagan administration officials say they are encouraged by Syria's decision to play a role in tightening security at Beirut International Airport, apparently in reaction to the moves by the United States to close the facility after the hijacking of TWA Flight 847 on June 14.

A senior official said Wednesday that recent activity, including the naming of two Syrians as "advisers" to a special security committee for West Beirut and the airport, indicated that the Syrians "recognize the problem" and that "they would like to have it cleared up."

These actions follow Syria's help in freeing the 39 Americans aboard the hijacked TWA plane. They were held hostage for 17 days by Shiites.

A official said Syria seemed determined to do what it could to avoid giving the United States an excuse to intervene in Lebanon, which Damascus regards as historically part of greater Syria.

In a related matter, State Department officials said that in recent weeks the Soviet Union had withdrawn 3,000 of the 5,000 military personnel it had sent to Syria in late 1982 and early 1983 to operate and train Syrian forces to use SA-5 anti-aircraft missiles and SS-21 medium-range land missiles.

The officials said there was no agreement with Syria on long-term strategy in the Middle East, with Damascus opposed to American diplomatic efforts to promote direct talks between Israel and a Jordan-Palestinian group.

They said Syria strongly opposed the American efforts to close the Beirut airport, in effect, until security was improved. But they said there was a growing convergence of views on the desirability of trying to curb extremist actions in Lebanon by members of the Hezballah, or Party of God, which is financed and trained by Iranians.

The Hezballah is believed responsible for the TWA hijacking, and pro-Iranian Shiite militants who sometimes act in the name of a group called Islamic Jihad said they were responsible for kidnapping six Americans in Lebanon during the last 17 months.

A seventh American has also disappeared in Lebanon, and the senior U.S. official said that Syria "is working on getting the seven out, but it has found it to be a particularly complicated and sensitive issue."

He said the Syrians feared that if they pressed too hard, "they will be returning seven dead bodies."

President Ronald Reagan has telephoned President Hafez al-Assad of Syria to thank him for his help in releasing the TWA hostages. In a speech Monday against terrorism, Mr. Reagan omitted Syria from the list of "terrorist nations," even though in the past Washington has accused Syria of supporting certain terrorist groups.

A pro-Syrian Lebanese group, the National Syrian Social Party, took responsibility Tuesday for two suicide car-bombings in southern Lebanon, in which 17 people were killed, at checkpoints leading to Israel's security zone.

The bombing underscored the contradictions in the situation. While Syria has opposed some actions of the Hezballah, which wants to establish an Islamic republic in Lebanon, it has been sympathetic to guerrillas operating against Israel and its Lebanese supporters. A State Department official said it was impossible to know whether the bombings were at Syria's direction.

In Beirut, Syrian officials have been discussing ways of improving security in Moslem West Beirut and at the airport south of the city.

A communiqué issued Tuesday said a special committee to coordinate this effort was to be made up of seven Lebanese representing different Moslem factions and two Syrian observers.

WORLD BRIEFS

5 Killed, 9 Hurt in Blasts in Kuwait

KUWAIT (Reuters) — Two explosions Thursday at separate seafront cafés in Kuwait killed at least five persons and injured nine, the Kuwait press agency Kuna reported.

Police cordoned off the areas to evacuate wounded, the agency reported. Security sources said it was feared the death toll would rise. Witnesses said the cafés were crowded with families when the explosions went off, almost simultaneously.

The security authorities earlier received a hoax call that a bomb was set to explode at the chambers of the National Assembly. Police searched the building, but no bombs were found.

Portugal's Assembly Ratifies EC Pact

LISBON (Reuters) — The National Assembly approved Thursday the ratification of the treaty of accession to the European Community by an overwhelming majority.

Only the Communists voted against the move at the end of a two-day debate, the assembly's last major act before dissolution Friday.

The Socialists and Social Democrats, whose two-year governing coalition under Prime Minister Mário Soares collapsed the day after the treaty was signed in Lisbon a month ago, were joined by the opposition Christian Democrats in endorsing Portuguese entry with Spain into the enlarged 12-nation community on Jan. 1.

Soviet Jet Pilot Is Presumed Killed

STOCKHOLM (AP) — A Soviet military pilot was presumed to have died when his Su-15 jet fighter crashed in the Baltic Sea after pursuing a Swedish fighter plane monitoring a Warsaw Pact naval exercise, a Swedish military spokesman said Thursday.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said the incident Sunday, in international waters off Gotland island, was apparently an accident and "is not a diplomatic issue."

The military spokesman said two Su-15s apparently were dispatched to identify the Swedish fighter after it approached the naval exercise. The Soviet fighters positioned themselves, one to the left and one in the rear of the Swedish plane, in accordance with international rules, the spokesman said. The pursuing plane, flying 200 yards (182 meters) above the water, suddenly went down, he said.

Argentina Spurns British Trade Offer

BUENOS AIRES (AP) — The government declined Wednesday to respond in kind to the lifting of trade restrictions by Britain and reiterated its demand for talks on sovereignty over the disputed Falkland Islands.

In a communiqué issued by the Foreign Ministry, however, Argentina said for the first time that it was prepared to declare a formal end to hostilities with Britain if the British government agreed to talks. The communiqué invited the British government to negotiations within 60 days on restoring relations. It said the talks could be held through the United Nations or mutually friendly nations but would have to include the Falklands issue.

Britain announced on Monday that it was lifting a ban on Argentine imports as a good faith measure and said that it hoped Argentina would respond by eliminating similar restrictions. It maintained, however, that the sovereignty question was not open to debate.

Iran, Iraq Both Claim Victory in Clash

BEIRUT (UPI) — Iran said Thursday its troops killed or wounded 850 Iraqi soldiers in an attack across the border. Iraq said its forces beat back the attack, killing 400 Iranian troops.

The fighting took place Wednesday night in the southern part of the battle zone between the two countries. There was no way of independently confirming either side's report. Neither side gave casualty reports for its own forces.

Iran's Islamic Republic News Agency said: "One full battalion of the 805th brigade of the Iraqi Army was annihilated and 850 Iraqi troops were either killed or wounded while at least 50 of them were taken prisoners by the Iranian forces."

But an Iraqi military spokesman in Baghdad said, "Iraqi troops wiped out and tore up an attempt by Iranian soldiers to cross the international border at the 4th Battalion operation field, killing more than 400 troops and wounding more than 400."

For the Record

The Basque separatist group ETA, Basque Homeland and Liberty, claimed responsibility Thursday for the killing of two civil guardsmen who were shot Tuesday in San Sebastián, Spain. *(AFP)*

An underground Solidarity activist, Stanislaw Sakwa, was sentenced Thursday to 18 months in prison in the southwestern Polish city of Legnica on charges of attempting to foment unrest, the official press agency, PAP, reported. *(Reuters)*

President José Napoleón Duarte of El Salvador met Wednesday in Tegucigalpa with President Roberto Suazo Córdova of Honduras in an effort to resolve a long-standing border dispute. *(AP)*

Maoist rebels set off about 20 bombs Thursday in Lima, and a two-hour electrical blackout may have been caused by the bombings, Peruvian police said. One man was reported to be slightly injured. *(Reuters)*

Ban on English Soccer Lifted Outside Europe

Reuters

ZURICH — The Federation of International Football Associations (FIFA) relaxed on Thursday the worldwide ban on English soccer clubs imposed after rioting at the European Cup final in Brussels in May. It said English teams could now play outside Europe.

The federation imposed the ban on June 6, eight days after 38 Italian and Belgian spectators were crushed and trampled to death when a stadium wall collapsed during fighting between supporters of the Liverpool and Juventus teams. The English fans were blamed for the worst of the violence.

"Outside Europe, the suspension of English professional club teams is immediately lifted," the federation said in a statement.

The European Football Union has also banned English teams from competing in its three club competitions. But Thursday's statement from the international federation will allow clubs to play lucrative matches in other parts of the world.

A federation official said soccer associations outside Europe had sought a relaxing of the ban.

Explaining the initially harsher sanctions on English clubs, the federation said: "The facts of Brussels were so grave that FIFA in its capacity of supervisory body of international football was compelled to put in force urgent measures with a provisional character."

It added it had taken note of the efforts made by the English Football Association to prevent excesses.

The federation's ban on clubs playing in Europe also applies to friendly games against Scottish, Irish and Welsh teams.

The federation spokesman said officials outside Europe had maintained that they had not had trouble with English soccer fans and saw no danger in English teams' playing on their continents.

In Britain, English soccer officials expressed relief at the the federation decision.

Bert Millichip, the English Football Association's chairman, said he was "thrilled to bits."

He said his organization, which governs soccer in England, agreed with the federation that the suspension of English clubs from European competitions should remain in force.

"Wherever we play on the continent we are followed by this gang of hooligans," he said. "We need to sit down and say, 'What are we going to do to put our house in order?' "

The federation said that eliminating soccer violence required not just efforts by soccer associations, clubs and fans but also the cooperation of government authorities.

Since the Brussels riot, the Conservative government of Britain has proposed legislation to ban alcohol at soccer grounds and on trains and buses taking fans to matches. Offenders would face up to three months' imprisonment and a fine of £1,000 ($1,385).

The government has said that it is determined to do everything possible to remove the "stain" of hooliganism from "a great British game."

With opposition parties supporting the government's measures, swift passage through Parliament is expected, so that the bill can become law before the new soccer season starts in mid-August.

Reuters

LEAVING BEIJING — President Li Xiannian and his wife left for Vancouver on Thursday to spend 10 days each in Canada and the United States. Earlier, he condemned a U.S. move to withhold funds from a UN population program, calling reports of infanticide and forced abortion in China "fabrication and distortion."

Bulgarian Denies Guilt In Pope Trial

By Loren Jenkins
Washington Post Service

ROME — Sergei I. Antonov, one of three Bulgarians accused of plotting the attempted assassination of Pope John Paul II in 1981, told a Rome court Thursday that he was an "innocent man."

Mr. Antonov, the former Bulgarian airline station manager in Rome, denied involvement in the papal shooting.

He claimed never to have known Mehmet Ali Agca, the Turk who has already been convicted of shooting the Pope in St. Peter's Square on May 13, 1981.

It is on the basis of Mr. Agca's testimony that Mr. Antonov, two Bulgarian diplomats and four other Turks are on trial on charges of plotting and participating in the assassination attempt.

Mr. Antonov, 37, is the only Bulgarian in Italian custody. The two diplomats left Italy for Bulgaria before they could be arrested. They have since refused to return to Rome to stand trial, claiming diplomatic immunity.

The two Bulgarian diplomats and two of the Turks are being tried in absentia.

"I want to say that you have in front of you an innocent man," Mr. Antonov said through an interpreter as he sat before the two judges and six jurists.

He spoke after leaving the cage from where he has been quietly watching the proceedings since the trial began May 27.

His testimony was solicited by Judge Severino Santiapachi to try to establish the veracity of claims made by Mr. Agca, who has been testifying before the court for 17 days.

Mr. Agca has claimed that Mr. Antonov and the other two Bulgarians, Todor S. Aivazov and Zhelio K. Vasilev, drove him and a Turkish accomplice, Oral Celik, to St. Peter's Square for the attack and that Mr. Antonov was supposed to have driven a getaway car for the two Turkish assailants after the shooting.

"I never saw, I never met with the person who accuses me," Mr. Antonov said.

Mr. Agca, sitting nearby, tried to interrupt by crying out "I must also speak," until Mr. Santiapachi told him he would have a chance after Mr. Antonov's testimony.

Mr. Antonov said: "For two years and six months I have been away from my country, my family, my friends, my colleagues, because of the absurd, slanderous accusations of a person I have never met."

The Bulgarian testified that on the day of the shooting he was working in his Rome office.

This alibi previously was called into question by the investigating magistrate, whose report ultimately led to the trial.

Under questioning by Judge Santiapichi, Mr. Antonov also denied he had ever used the code name "Bajramic" as Mr. Agca had claimed and said that he had never been a member of the Bulgarian security police or received guerrilla training.

Mitterrand Hints At 'Cohabitation' With the Right

Reuters

PARIS — President François Mitterrand, whose Socialist Party faces probable defeat in a parliamentary election in March, has hinted publicly for the first time that he might continue in office with a rightist government.

Mr. Mitterrand broke his silence Wednesday on what has become known as cohabitation and said he might continue in office with a rightist prime minister under certain conditions.

Party officials from across the political spectrum believe that the right will win control from the Socialists and form a government.

Mr. Mitterrand, asked about that prospect, said: "If cohabiting means living in the same type of republic as we do now, then I say yes to it. But if there was political confusion, I would say no.

"We cohabit when we are adversaries, but if we consider ourselves as enemies, then there is nothing left but to bring out the rifles."

Wine Scandal Splits Bonn, Vienna

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service

BONN — The West German authorities said Thursday that they were confiscating thousands of bottles of Austrian wine after learning that vast supplies were tainted by a chemical used as antifreeze in automobiles.

The Health Ministry in Bonn issued a warning to the public to avoid Austrian wines until the scandal was resolved. A ministry spokesman said that, while Vienna claimed that 300,000 liters (about 79,000 gallons) of the tainted wine were delivered to West Germany, Bonn was convinced that up to five times that amount crossed the border.

The revelations have triggered a scare throughout the country, with supermarket chains removing Austrian wines from their shelves and vowing to replace them only when the dangerous brands are isolated.

West Germany accounts for three-quarters of Austria's sales of foreign wine, and Austrian exporters fear a rash of canceled orders could soon ruin their business. Contracts covering more than five million bottles destined for West Germany have been dropped in recent days.

Bonn's Health Ministry accused Austria of failing to promptly warn West Germans about the wine exports after Viennese authorities uncovered the doctoring scheme three months ago.

Austrian investigators believe that up to 27 wine exporting firms might be implicated in lacing cheap wine with antifreeze to make it sweeter and more marketable as an expensive dessert selection.

West German officials said the additive, diethylene-glycol, was a dangerous health hazard. They said anything above 0.1 grams (.0035 ounces) per liter could cause nausea and kidney infections. Some of the bottles impounded have been found to contain as much as 10 grams of the substance.

In Vienna, the Agriculture Ministry insisted that it had informed the West German state of Rhineland Pfalz, where most of the wine was apparently sent, about the doctoring scandal when it was discovered in April.

Dutch Protest Pretoria Arrest

(Continued from Page 1)

gist, had been working as a history teacher in Harare, Zimbabwe. Dutch officials said he had come to South Africa for a job interview. Mr. de Jonge's former wife, Helena Pastoors, who lives in Johannesburg, has also been detained.

Mr. Botha, the foreign minister, said that Mr. de Jonge had duped security police into taking him to the Dutch Embassy. The minister said the detained man had been leading police to places in Pretoria relevant to the investigation of his case.

During the tour, Mr. Botha said, Mr. de Jonge undertook to take the policemen to a place ostensibly on the first floor of an office building where, in fact, the Dutch Embassy is located.

Mr. Botha said that Mr. De Jonge broke away from his escort and partially entered what turned out to be the embassy entrance.

"As he was all the time legally in custody and as he was ostensibly in the process of pointing out another location relevant to the police investigation, his police escort pulled him back into the passage," Mr. Botha said.

Speaking amid a display of arms allegedly captured on the basis of evidence given by Mr. de Jonge, Mr. Botha said the Dutch government had been informed about certain "sensitive aspects" of the case. He declined to give details.

The Netherlands has requested that Mr. de Jonge be returned to the embassy and that measures be taken against the police. Mr. Botha declined to comment on what would happen next to Mr. de Jonge. *(Reuters, UPI)*

Soviet Offer On Warheads

(Continued from Page 1)

long-range bombers and nuclear-capable bombers based in and around Europe; and that French and British nuclear forces be a part of any overall agreement.

■ Vienna Talks Recess

The East-West talks on cutting conventional forces in Europe went into recess for 11 weeks Thursday with no sign of movement on the issues that have deadlocked the negotiations for nearly 12 years, Reuters reported from Vienna.

A spokesman for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization said it was unlikely that the 19-nation talks could reach any agreement in advance of the U.S.-Soviet summit meeting. He said he hoped that the two sides would move toward agreement by then, "but the time available for that end is extremely short."

Diplomats said the current round of talks had been marking time while a Warsaw Pact proposal for an interim, first-step agreement presented in February was being assessed in Western capitals.

Polish Police Arrest 200 In Raid on Black Market

Reuters

WARSAW — The police detained 200 people in a raid on black-market traders at the Rozycki bazaar in Warsaw and seized two truckloads of goods, an official newspaper reported Thursday.

Dealers and speculators abandoned meat, fruit, chocolates, alcohol and jeans during the raid Wednesday, according to a report in Sztandar Mlodych, the Communist youth daily.

Settlement For Inmate

(Continued from Page 1)

housed 1,500 to 1,600 during the 1940s. Miss Burr described it as "living hell."

She charged that she had been beaten, fed bread and water and forced to work night shifts in the laundry room. She said she had also been forced to lift patients heavier than she. She weighed 85 pounds when she was committed.

In 1962, Miss Burr was sent to the first of a succession of boarding homes under state control.

In 1968, Dr. Genora Shaw, a state doctor, wrote in a report, "Gladys has a full-scale IQ of 100 and she is not retarded."

That year, Miss Burr requested to be released from the boarding-home program.

Ten years later, in January 1978, Miss Burr received a one-paragraph letter from the school that began, "Dear Gladys, I know you will be pleased to hear that you have been officially discharged from the care of Mansfield Training School as of January 24, 1978."

No reason was given. To this day, Miss Burr says, she does not know the reasons for her original commitment or for her release.

Bill Mill, a spokesman for the state Department of Mental Retardation, said Miss Burr had been released because she asked to be released.

Sri Lanka Foils Murder Effort

(Continued from Page 1)

government to damage the negotiations," said the spokesman, Velupillai Balakumarau.

The Sri Lankan authorities in Colombo said they arrested two members of the group as they were running away from a parked van containing more than 50 pounds (22 kilograms) of explosives. A third youth escaped, Sri Lankan police said.

The Sri Lankan information minister, Anandatissa de Alwis, said that one of the men told police that the explosives were set to go off at the president's secretariat at the time the president normally would have been driving to his office. Mr. Jayawardene, ill with the flu, has not gone to his office since Monday and had no plans to be there Thursday, officials in Colombo said.

The government of India, which has been pushing the Tamils and Mr. Jayawardene to end the violence, condemned the assassination attempt and said: "India was in no way involved."

"Terrorism does not solve any problem," a spokesman for the Indian Ministry of External Affairs said Thursday.

India, which has been accused by Sri Lanka of aiding the separatist movement, has in the past two months taken an active role in trying to settle the ethnic dispute there.

Sri Lanka's Tamil minority is linked religiously and ethnically to residents of the southern Indian state of Tamil Nadu. They assert that the largely Buddhist Sinhalese majority of Sri Lanka discriminates against Tamils.

The two groups are seeking a formula that preserves Tamil rights within Sri Lanka in the Bhutan talks, the first ever between the government and separatists in nearly 10 years of sporadic violence.

There are no reliable reports on the progress of the talks, which started Monday and may last another week. One reason they are being held in Thimpu, the Bhutanese capital, is to isolate the participants from political pressures.

The separatists are reluctant participants since India, the main sponsor, made it clear that it would not accept a separate Tamil state. The Indian government put pressure on the separatists first to agree to a cease-fire three weeks ago and then to go to the bargaining table.

Mr. Gandhi's government also put pressure on Mr. Jayawardene to offer the Tamils enough autonomy to give them security in the largely Sinhalese nation.

Uranium Is Blocked

(Continued from Page 1)

International Atomic Energy Agency, which briefly mentioned the violation without naming the companies or countries involved.

The uncovering of the shipment was the first time that inspectors of the agency have found such a violation of international rules governing the transfer of nuclear material since the signing of the nuclear nonproliferation pact in 1968, Mr. Colasanti said. Israel did not sign the agreement, but in this case allowed inspection of part of the material.

Depleted uranium, which has a smaller percentage of the fissile isotope uranium-235 than that found in natural uranium, is a by-product of the uranium enrichment process. If used for nuclear purposes, the amount of uranium Israel received through Luxembourg could make about five pounds (2.2 kilograms) of weapons-grade material, Mr. Colasanti said.

While assuring inspectors that the depleted uranium would not be used for weapons, the Israeli authorities did not reveal for what purpose the uranium was imported, Mr. Colasanti said. Because of its high specific weight, the uranium also has a number of industrial uses.

Israel has been suspected in the past of clandestinely diverting nuclear material for use in a weapons manufacturing program.

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Army Urged to Cut Back By Dropping Plans for 5 Divisions, Officials Say

By George C. Wilson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — An internal Defense Department memorandum recommends that the army cancel its prized plan for five light-infantry divisions in order to help cut the military budget, Pentagon officials say.

Leaders in each branch of the armed services are mobilizing their defenses as they are forced to cut back plans they developed when President Ronald Reagan's military buildup had overwhelming political support.

"We've dug in our heels, and we're going to win," one army leader said Wednesday after noting that the light divisions — four active and one reserve — had been recommended for axing by the Pentagon's manpower office, headed by Lawrence J. Korb.

General John A. Wickham Jr., the army chief of staff, has personally championed the light divisions.

Whether to forgo spending millions of dollars to build facilities for light divisions composed of people already in uniform is one of many issues to be thrashed out soon within the Pentagon and in Congress as the budget for fiscal 1986 is revised in light of congressional cuts and as the new five-year military plan is designed.

The Defense Resources Board, composed of civilian and military leaders in the Pentagon, is expected to address the future of light divisions in a budget meeting late this month. Neither Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger nor the deputy defense secretary, William H. Taft 4th, has addressed the proposal to forgo the divisions, Pentagon officials said.

Although it is too early to know precisely how much money the Pentagon could lose through congressional budget cuts, one internal projection puts the potential loss at $250 billion for fiscal years 1986 through 1990 and $300 billion through fiscal 1991.

This year, Mr. Reagan sought a 6-percent increase in his fiscal-1986 military budget, but the Senate has voted for only enough extra money to cover inflation, and the House has approved an outright freeze at the fiscal-1985 level.

Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, has inserted into the military-authorization bill a requirement that the Pentagon show Congress how it would apportion the money over the next five years under a budget allowing for no growth and a second one allowing 3-percent annual increases above inflation.

The army's light divisions make an inviting target for budget cutters because facilities needed for some of them have not been built. But the two most expensive complexes would be built in the states of powerful lawmakers expected to fight hard to protect them.

The army has estimated that it would cost $395 million to put a light division in Alaska, the home state of Ted Stevens, a Republican who is chairman of the Senate appropriations subcommittee on defense, and $1.2 billion for one at Fort Drum, New York, home ground of Samuel S. Stratton, a Democrat and a senior member of the House Armed Services Committee.

Army officials say, however, that much of that money would have to be spent even if the light divisions were not formed, because of needed improvements at both sites. That would lower the net cost to about $70 million in operational costs for Alaska and about $400 million for Fort Drum, they said.

The two other active light divisions would use existing facilities at Fort Ord, California, and in Hawaii, while the reserve division would be at Fort Belvoir, Virginia, also an existing complex.

Besides the cost issue, some military professionals have questioned the value of light divisions pitted against heavily armored Soviet forces. General Wickham and his allies contend that a 10,000-member light division's mobility and firepower, compared with the 16,000 troops in a regular division, make it ideal in confronting threats in distant trouble spots.

Budget cutbacks will force the other services to forgo new programs and stretch out or cancel existing ones. Some Pentagon executives struggling with ways to make big savings said that the navy's new shipbuilding budget might have to be trimmed and that the future of the air force's Stealth bomber might be readdressed.

Robot Diverted From Cable Job to Find Recorders

By John Noble Wilford
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The deep-diving unmanned submarine that retrieved the two recorders from wreckage of the Air-India jumbo jet that crashed June 23 off Ireland is a robot of many talents.

It is busy most of the time repairing and maintaining undersea telephone cables, but also has submerged to photograph a crashed helicopter off Norfolk, Virginia, and to locate and examine rockets that sank off Cape Canaveral, Florida.

Now the remote-controlled craft, known as Scarab, has plunged deeper than it ever has gone before, to 6,700 feet (2,041 meters), and scored the most impressive achievement in its five years of operation.

James Barrett, deputy director for international engineering at AT&T Communications, said in an interview that two identical Scarabs were available at the crash site in the North Atlantic to continue the search for debris that could help investigators determine whether the plane, in which all 329 people aboard were killed, was destroyed by a bomb.

Although many small specialized submarines are used regularly in scientific exploration and offshore oil operations, they normally have crews and thus cannot stay submerged for long. Few of them can go to depths of more than one mile (1.6 kilometers).

Scarab, which stands for Submersible Craft for Assisting Repair and Burial, was developed by Bell Telephone Laboratories at Holmdel, New Jersey, to overcome these limitations.

The telecommunications industry wanted a durable and versatile craft to deal with the costly problem of damage to undersea cables, primarily from the trawling lines of fishing vessels on the continental shelves. Once the cables were buried, there was the problem of finding them and retrieving them for repairs.

The two craft, 6,300 pounds (2,865 kilograms) and the size of a small truck, were introduced in 1980. One is owned by Transpacific Communications Inc., an AT&T subsidiary. The other is owned by a consortium of British, French, Canadian and American companies.

The craft were designed to operate normally down to depths of 6,000 feet. But Mr. Barrett said engineers had allowed for a "comfortable margin of safety," so there was little doubt that the Scarab could withstand the pressures of 6,700 feet, where the plane wreckage lay.

The Scarab that recovered the recorders was operated from a control room on its mother vessel, Léon Thévenin, a French cable ship. A 10,000-foot umbilical cable linked the two, carrying electrical power and commands to Scarab and feeding data and television signals back to the ship.

According to a description of Scarab operations published in the September 1981 issue of Bell Laboratories Record, three people monitor and control Scarab's every move. One person operates the propulsion controls, firing electrical and hydraulic thrusters to maneuver the craft. Another operates the craft's television cameras and jointed mechanical arms. A third person tends the craft's small computer.

In this manner, one of the craft last week began searching a corridor 10 miles by one mile where investigators believed the plane wreckage would be.

For several days, Mr. Barrett said, Scarab's sonar "ear" failed to pick up any of the pinging signals that should have been emanating from the plane's two flight data and voice recorders.

Only after engineers made a fine adjustment in the sonar, permitting it to detect signals at a slightly higher frequency, did the robot begin hearing signals. Then it moved in closer and saw the recorder with its television eyes.

The Associated Press

Scarab, a submersible robot, retrieved the recorders in 6,700 feet of water.

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Reagan Called Tax-Cut Nonbeliever

Moynihan Reports Stockman's Confidences on Budget

By Stephen Engelberg
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan of New York has asserted that in 1981 David A. Stockman, the federal budget director, confided to him that President Ronald Reagan did not believe in the supply-side economic principles on which the administration's tax cut was based.

According to Mr. Moynihan, who is a Democrat, Mr. Stockman said then that the administration knew tax cuts meant a loss of revenue and accepted the ensuing rise in the budget deficits as a means of bringing pressure on Congress to cut spending.

"The plan was to have a strategic deficit that would give you an argument for cutting back the programs that weren't desired," the senator said at a news conference Wednesday. "It got out of control."

Through a spokesman Mr. Stockman, who is to step down from the budget director's post Aug. 1, said: "I can't remember any such conversation. I say only that I have a reputation for candor, and Pat has a talent for embellishment."

The argument that lower tax rates result in higher revenue, by stimulating the economy and increasing the incomes that are taxed, has been a cornerstone of the president's economic policies, and he reiterated that belief to members of Congress on Wednesday.

"You can't show me a time in history when a major tax cut did not result in greater revenue," Mr. Reagan said, according to notes taken by Representative Thomas J. Downey, a Democrat of New York. "Not one phase of our program caused the recession. The '81 tax program was the greatest factor in getting the economy back to a recovery."

Mr. Moynihan said his recollections were an "amalgam" of dozens of discussions between himself and Mr. Stockman over drinks and after committee meetings. Mr. Stockman was a student under Mr. Moynihan at Harvard, and the two developed a friendship that has continued.

The senator said the thrust of Mr. Stockman's comments was that "the principal purpose of the tax cut was to provide a basis upon which to shrink government." He added: "The clear impression conveyed was that the president's economics were quite conventional — if you cut taxes, you lose revenues."

Glenn Backs Memorial For Korea War Veterans

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Drawing on personal memories, Senator John H. Glenn Jr. delivered an emotional appeal to a House panel to approve construction of a memorial for Americans who fought in the Korean War.

"They gave their lives," said Mr. Glenn, an Ohio Democrat who was a Marine pilot during the war. "They answered the call. Indeed, they were personal heroes and their heroics were magnificent."

For Reagan, a Standard Operating Procedure

By Lawrence K. Altman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In removing a painless benign growth from President Ronald Reagan's colon Friday, his doctors will be treating the president in a way that has become standard in recent years.

Even benign, or noncancerous, polyps are removed, because some have the potential of becoming malignant. At the same time, by searching for other polyps, doctors may find some that are already cancerous.

NEWS ANALYSIS

The discovery of additional polyps could turn out to be more important than finding the first one. Even if such an additional polyp is not cancerous, it could be of a type — a villous adenoma, for example — that has a greater chance of becoming malignant than some other types.

The uncertainty surrounding the medical search of the colon in these procedures, however, means that there is always some small element of risk.

If a new polyp is discovered and turns out to be cancerous, the risk to life is small. Doctors would grow greatly more concerned if they found evidence that such a cancer had invaded deeply into the polyp itself or that there was a large component of cancer in the polyp. In such an event the doctors might recommend surgical removal of the affected portion of the bowel.

Moreover, in a patient who is 74 years old, as the president is, there is a greater risk of a complication in the surgery than in a younger patient.

It takes a combination of medical techniques to detect polyps. The chief instrument is a colonoscope, a long, flexible fiber-optic instrument that enables physicians to look at the inside of the intestinal wall. It can be equipped with a tiny wire snare that can excise polyps as they are discovered. Such a procedure is known as a polypectomy.

It was by using such a tube in routine checkups last year and this March that doctors detected two tiny polyps in Mr. Reagan's colon. They were both benign, and one was removed in March. The other is being removed now.

Bolivian Leader Agrees To Proceed With Election

The Associated Press

LA PAZ — A spokesman for President Hernán Siles Zuazo's government has announced that it will go ahead with the presidential election set for Sunday. Mr. Siles Zuazo asked the Congress on Monday to delay the balloting until Sept. 15 so voter registration could be expanded.

The government announcement Tuesday came after an emergency session of the armed forces high command had created fear that the military might intervene. Mr. Siles Zuazo's coalition, weakened by strikes and inflation, agreed last year to call an election a year early and leave office Aug. 6.

CIA Clerk, Ghanaian Man Are Charged With Spying

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — An employee of the Central Intelligence Agency and her contact, a Ghanaian man who said he is related to the leader of Ghana, were charged Thursday with espionage.

The woman, who worked in the U.S. Embassy in Accra, Ghana, as an operations support assistant for the CIA, admitted to the FBI that she had revealed the names of CIA agents in Ghana, including the station chief, to the Ghanaian, according to court documents.

She said she also identified Ghanaian agents who reported to the CIA, passed along a CIA intelligence report involving Libyan military equipment, and revealed CIA plans for spying in Ghana.

The FBI identified the two as Sharon M. Scranage, 29, and Michael Agbotui Soussoudis, 39. It said they had been charged with conspiracy to commit espionage and could face life in prison.

The Justice Department sources said Mr. Soussoudis was either the nephew or cousin of Jerry J. Rawlings, who took over Ghana in a military coup and is now chairman of its provisional national defense council.

Miss Scranage, the fourth CIA employee ever to be charged with spying against the United States, was arrested by FBI agents in northern Virginia, near Washington, D.C., early Thursday. Mr. Soussoudis was taken into custody Wednesday night in Springfield, Virginia, a Washington suburb.

In separate hearings in Alexandria, Virginia, U.S. Magistrate W. Harris Grimsley ordered both held without bail pending formal detention hearings.

The government complaint said Miss Scranage had worked for the CIA for seven years. It said she was questioned from Monday through Wednesday and had admitted giving classified information to Mr. Soussoudis from December 1983 until May 1985, when she left the Ghanaian post. *(UPI, AP)*

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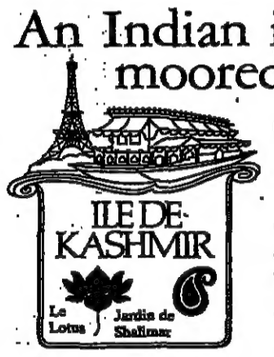

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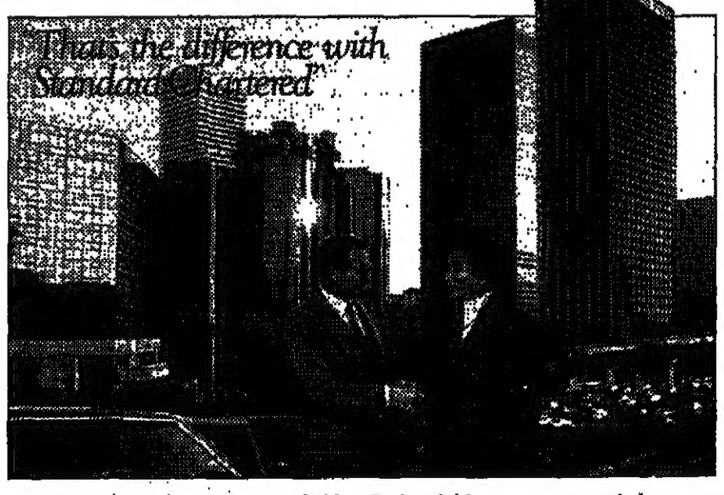

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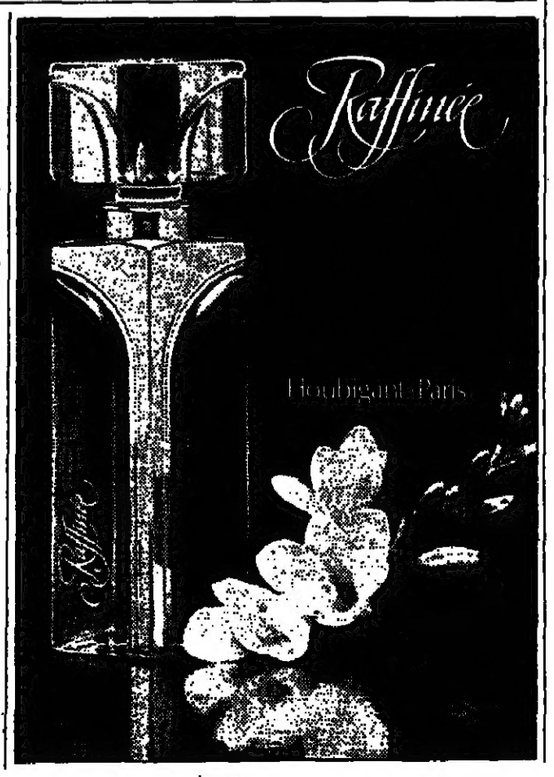


INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

A Wishful Framework

President Reagan's "framework" budget deal with Speaker Tip O'Neill is a flight from reality. The simultaneous news that Budget Director David Stockman is leaving makes the outlook for deficit reduction even bleaker. The deficit crisis — and it is nothing less — is being blithely ignored, and the man who knows most about budget truths and consequences will no longer be around to goad us all.

There are only three ways to bring down deficits of $200 billion because only three budget elements can yield enough revenue to close such a gap. The realistic options are: Cut back defense, reduce some Social Security benefits or raise taxes. The practical choice would be some of each. Mr. Reagan's deal with Mr. O'Neill opts for the least effective combination: the most modest defense cutback, nothing from Social Security, no tax increase.

Being negotiated are differences between the Senate and House budget resolutions, each of which would supposedly reduce next year's prospective deficit by $56 billion and save $300 billion over three years. The Senate favored cuts in Social Security, the House deeper cuts in defense. To break the impasse, Mr. Reagan let Mr. O'Neill stand as the protector of Social Security and had his way on defense. Since he vows to veto any tax increase, that unpleasant topic continues to be ignored.

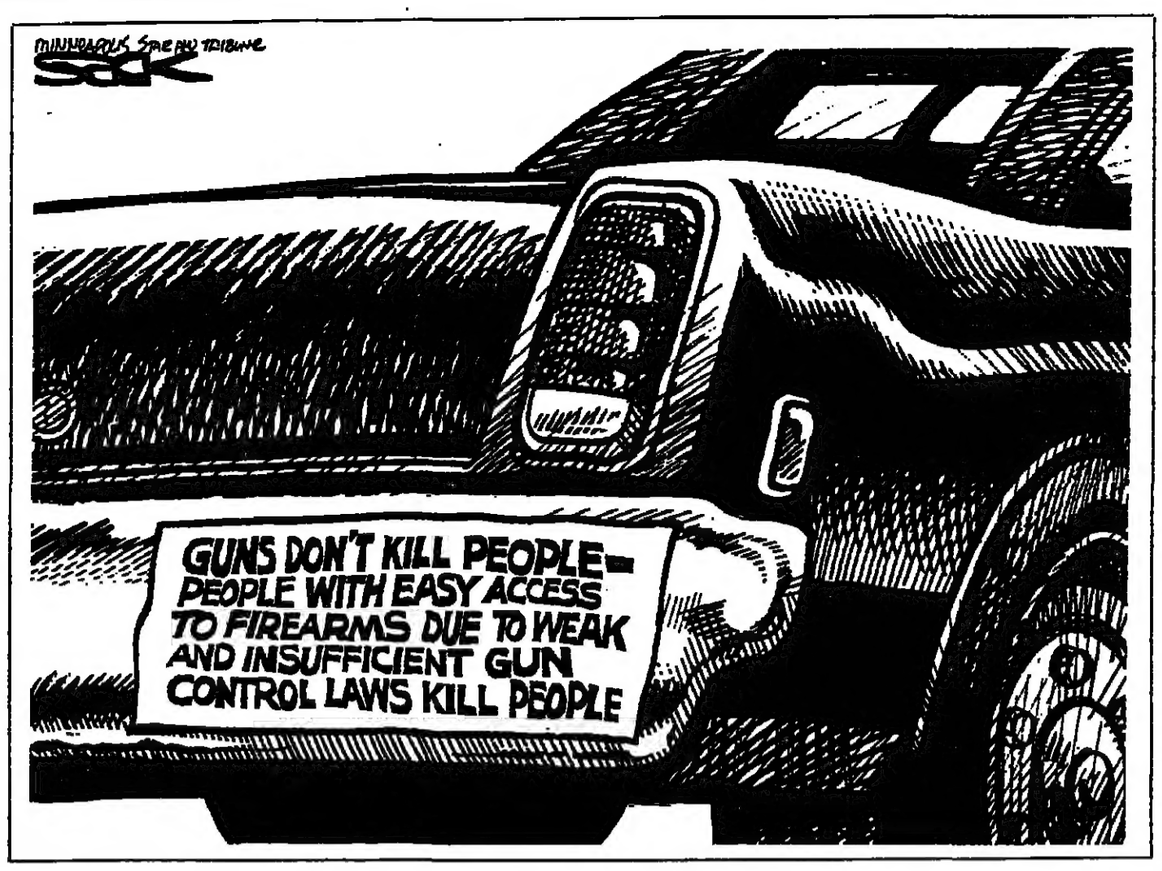
A very bad situation is thus made worse. Mr. Stockman and other analysts found even the originally promised savings exaggerated. Instead of settling for lesser cuts, President Reagan and Speaker O'Neill should have wanted more. Their compromise suggests that neither the administration nor the Democrats care enough about deficits. And without Mr. Stockman to keep them honest, both parties will indulge their worst pretenses.

The budget director has earned a rest and a high Wall Street salary. But his mastery of the budget will not be easily replaced. The apparent collapse of resolve to slash the deficit leaves his successor an even bigger headache.

The continuing $200-billion deficits are the product of exuberant tax-cutting in 1981 and indulgence of Mr. Reagan's inflated military buildup. Even within those parameters, Mr. Stockman has done the best he could — sometimes too well — to find savings in nondefense programs. Above all, he has dared to defy the president by sounding the alarm about Pentagon spending and by warning of the inevitability of tax increases.

That Mr. Stockman's candor about budgets and deficits came to be regarded as heroic is the sorriest possible comment about the public servants he leaves behind.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.



Disarmament Shot Down

Let's hear it for the Gross National Arsenal — and to hell with the pleadings of thousands of America's top law enforcement officials and the recommendation of a Reagan administration task force on crime. The U.S. Senate has voted to gut what minimal protections have existed against interstate and quickie sales of handguns. The senators swallowed the arm-America philosophy of the National Rifle Association. The result is a dangerous bill that deserves prompt burial in the House.

Why all this support for abetting what is already the worst record of any country in the world for annual handgun deaths? One big line of the gun lobby is that present attempts to maintain and approve minimal public safety protections — such as a 14-day waiting period for handgun purchases — are too much of a nuisance for dealers, sportsmen and others with legitimate interests in prompt transactions. But the proposals would have applied only to handguns and would have addressed other paperwork concerns by lifting controls from rifles and other long guns.

Another excuse given for stripping away safety protections is that criminals can always find handguns anyway. This neatly ignores efforts to stop quick sales to mentally deranged impulse buyers and killers and to criminals in a hurry, who now won't even have to go to a black market. Any corner store will do.

There is also an NRA favorite myth that goes something like this: If you let the government do anything serious about monitoring the flow of handguns, then Uncle Sam will make a great big inventory of who has anything around that fires. Dictators then can seize every weapon from under every rooftop and take over the country in no time flat. Some people actually seem to believe that.

The majority of Americans apparently do not buy that line. In response to polls over the years, they have supported more, not fewer, controls on handguns. Until similar reason reaches the Senate, law enforcement officials and the rest of us will have to hope that good sense prevails in the House.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Times at Its Palaces

The Times was celebrating its 200th anniversary last night at Hampton Court palace in Richmond. That's our cousin, The Times of London, a newspaper that won its independence under George III and has been a pillar of English public life ever since. Its history is the history of the newspaper, and we owe it much, even — since it invented both the editorial and the editorial "we" — our voice.

Newspapers before and since have been means for governments to influence people. Under its great editors, The Times became a way for people to influence government. It created public opinion.

"What you read in the morning in The Times, you shall hear in the evening in all society," noted a visitor to England, Ralph Waldo Emerson. During Britain's Crimean War against the Russians the paper roused the nation with descriptions of the neglect of troops and mismanagement of campaigns. Florence Nightingale was dispatched, and the government resigned. "If England is ever to be England again," fumed Lord John Russell, a former Prime Minister, "this vile tyranny of The Times must be cut off."

The Times later became an institution, as solidly established as the House of Lords or the Church of England. "It even regarded the monarchy as not much above it in importance and authority," writes Henry Fairlie, a former editorial writer. Its editors neglected its role as a newspaper, believing they were writing for the governing elite instead of a wider readership. Circulation steadily shrank, and the Thunderer had to be rescued from whimpering into bankruptcy, first by Roy Thomson, the Canadian newspaper magnate, and then by Rupert Murdoch, its present owner. Mr. Murdoch lost his first editor, the distinguished Harold Evans, but has gained circulation.

A glittering list of dignitaries were invited to Hampton Court palace to celebrate The Times's bicentenary. Reporters of The Times, who were not invited, were holding their own celebration in a working-class London bar called the Hampton Court Palace. They invited a rival list of dignitaries.

The Times's present times may be turbulent but it has survived worse. England would have been worse if governed without its tyranny.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Interest Rates Boost Sterling

The pound's value against the dollar has risen by over a quarter since its February low tide. This represents a welcome correction of the gross overvaluation of the American currency, now suffering a succession of blows ranging from economic recession to the valedictory warnings of President Reagan's resigning budget director. But sterling has also risen 15 percent, since February, against the currency of our main European competitor. It has reached levels against the German mark as high as we have seen since 1982. The pound has been boosted by [high] interest rates. We are losing competitiveness in the biggest European market dangerously fast.

— The Times (London).

Party Realignment in Britain?

British political experts believe that the public is turning against the prime minister's tough economic policies and the prospect of continuing high unemployment. If the trend continues, the most likely result of a general election would be a hung Parliament — with Labor holding the most seats but short of a majority, and a strengthened Alliance holding the balance of power. For the United States and Britain's other allies, this would be an unsettling development, although preferable to a Labor government with a clear majority. The Alliance is in fundamental support of the Atlantic alliance and a responsible British role in Europe. The same cannot be said of Labor.

— The Los Angeles Times.

FROM OUR JULY 12 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Alleged Plotters Held in Cuba

HAVANA — The Chief of the Rural Guard has arrested Colonel Jorge Valera Mealatto. Six other men were arrested [on July 11] and charged with conspiracy to start an insurrection against the government. It is alleged that the conspirators were en route to Vieja Bermeja, in the Province of Matanzas, where a trunk containing arms, ammunition and dynamite had been shipped from Havana. Letters and documents were found on the prisoners, who have been brought to Havana. It is believed that they will implicate many others in the conspiracy. It is stated that their plan was to dynamite property belonging to the Americans and provoke intervention.

1935: Italy Is Warned on Abyssinia

WASHINGTON — The United States has informed Rome that it would view with extreme misgiving any steps taken by Italy in Abyssinia which would lead to actual war. Secretary of State Cordell Hull expressed the U.S. views to Ambassador Augusto Rosso when the envoy visited the Department of State [on July 10]. It is understood that Mr. Hull repeated to Signor Rosso virtually the same sentiments that he expressed in his recent note to Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, to the effect that the two countries should again refer their dispute to the League of Nations. Meanwhile, a number of Americans left Abyssinia recently on the advice of their Legation.

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A Bipartisan Plan to Get Rid of the Budget Deficit

By Slade Gorton and Lawton Chiles

Senator Gorton is a Republican from Washington and Senator Chiles a Democrat from Florida. Both are members of the Senate Budget Committee.

WASHINGTON — Budgets come in so many disguises that it is hard to find the real McCoy among the impostors. But as House and Senate conferees resume work this week on the budget, the real McCoy is on the table.

Our budget plan is supported by three Republicans and three Democrats, a majority of the Senate conferees. It gets the job done with hammer and nails, not smoke and mirrors. By fiscal 1988, if it is passed, the deficit will be down to $71.9 billion: By fiscal 1990 the deficit will be gone. We will not have to come back next year for further "adjustments."

This plan hits the deficit in each of its four pressure points.

- It cuts federal spending. Revenue sharing ends after 1986. Medicare savings total more than $18 billion in three years, with no extra burden to beneficiaries. Agriculture cuts reach $12 billion by 1988. Domestic savings will total $117 billion.
- Military spending is frozen in 1986 but allowed to grow by 3 percent in 1987 and 1988. America has bought itself a powerhouse defense, and it is on delivery. Under the plan now before the conferees, it will still buy $300 billion worth of protection in each of the next three years.
- Cost of living adjustments for Social Security and other retirement programs are suspended for one year. A 20-percent plowback of savings will protect the low-income elderly. Full adjustments will resume in 1987.
- Between 1986 and 1988 the plan calls for $59 billion in new revenues. None will be used to fund new spending programs. Instead they will all be used to reduce the federal deficit.

The plan can be passed. And here is what makes it necessary.

It rests on one, blunt assumption: Unless we use all the budget tools available, we will have $200-billion deficits indefinitely. Budget Director David Stockman told the New York Stock Exchange that last month. By 1990 the interest on the national debt will nearly equal what we now spend on national defense. Our foreign trade deficit will be running neck and neck with the federal deficit.

From the long list of negatives, select any one — from high interest rates to lost jobs — and the conclusion is the same. We either reverse the deficit trend this time, or it will never be reversed. This is the last chance to act while we still have some measure of control. And this is the one chance we have between last year's election and next year's election to deal with economic facts as we find them rather than as we wish they were.

Ever since the budget conference began, it has been marked by political suspicion. When sessions were suspended on June 25 it was because neither house would move from the corner into which it had painted itself. Conferees were seen as either anti-defense or against Social Security, depending on whether they supported the House or the Senate budget. As long as those remain the only two choices, the suspicion and deadlock will continue.

The budgets separately approved in the House and in the Senate each put two of the three deficit-reduction elements off limits. The house exempted revenues and Social Security. The Senate protected revenues and the military. The only way the deficit can really be eliminated is if all the big-ticket items are part of a fair package. What is needed now is a decisive step to demonstrate that no one is getting the upper hand at the expense of someone else.

The question is whether the administration will go along with the Senate's budget offer. Precedent suggests that the White House could check in at the "last resort" without embarrassment. It has happened before.

Twice President Reagan has made tax increases possible when the economic facts made them essential. The White House and members of both parties in both Houses are still skittish about asking for more revenues, but when it was clear in the past that everything short of revenues simply would not keep the deficit from climbing, we did what was necessary.

The same situation exists now. We cannot cure the deficit with spending cuts alone. We cannot grow our way out of the problem while annual interest on the national debt chews up the growth and then some. And we will not be able to do anything at all unless the conference deadlock is broken with a bipartisan agreement.

Our budget alternative gives the president nearly everything he asked in spending cuts. It leaves the military buildup intact, while unifying both the public and the private sectors in the most serious effort ever made to cut federal deficits.

We represent a majority of Republican and Democratic conferees from the Senate who have been working for a month, trying to negotiate deficit reduction within narrow bounds. It has not worked. We have become convinced that only a dramatic effort that opens all doors and gets the job done completely can move the conference and Congress. It is time for Republicans and Democrats, representatives, senators and the president to face the economic facts and act.

The Washington Post.

Reagan's Bark Has Been Worse Than His Bite

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — Judging from the polls, there are increasing doubts that President Ronald Reagan has the toughness that effective leadership requires in these times.

As terrorist incidents in Lebanon and El Salvador slip into the history books, conservatives are questioning what happened to Mr. Reagan's 1981 promise of "swift and effective retribution" for attacks on American citizens.

The sad truth is that hundreds of American lives have been taken by terrorists in the last five years, and no one has been punished. After picking up a cheap win on Grenada in 1983 and lobbing a few naval shells into Lebanon in 1984 to cover the withdrawal of the marines from that misguided deployment, Mr. Reagan has apparently forsaken the threat of force.

Now the conservative Heritage Foundation, a source of people and ideas for the Reagan administration, has raised the embarrassing question of Mr. Reagan's unilateral disarmament in domestic politics. It asks how deficits have reached record levels under him without his systematic use of one of the great constitutional powers any president enjoys: the veto.

In a policy paper last week, James Gattuso and Stephen Moore of the Heritage Foundation staff put the issue in two succinct paragraphs:

"Seldom has a president adopted a tougher stance with a Congress than Ronald Reagan in the first months of his second term. He vowed to veto congressional efforts to raise taxes or pass budget-busting spending bills. He taunted Congress to 'make my day' by passing a tax increase. The message is clear and welcome: Reagan would appear to relish vetoing the actions of an irresponsible Congress. He seems to recognize that the veto is a president's trump card.

"The problem is that, despite the tough talk, Reagan actually has been very timid in playing this trump thus far in his presidency. This apparent aversion to vetoing may seriously impair [his] ability to prod Congress to act responsibly, particularly in slashing federal spending — where few major victories have been won since 1981."

Mr. Reagan has not shunned the veto. Early this year he vetoed an emergency farm credit measure; support for him was so evident that the House Democratic leadership did not even attempt an override. But in his first term he used the veto only 39 times — barely half the annual average of all presidents in this century.

The Heritage study asserts that "Congress has presented Mr. Reagan plenty of bills of dubious merit which he chose to sign rather than veto." The examples it cites range from farm subsidies to education and grant-in-aid programs. Cumulatively they explain part of the climb in federal spending above the levels Mr. Reagan sought.

The Heritage authors do not admit that much of the deficit they deplore results from the tax reductions Mr. Reagan pushed through at the start of his presidency. Nor do they examine the point made by congressional Democrats: that Congress has rearranged spending priorities but not increased overall appropriations beyond budgeted levels. Still, the thrust of their criticism is valid. In domestic policy as much as in foreign affairs, Mr. Reagan has tended to huff and puff but has rarely blown the house down.

He is observing the limits of the arms control treaties he once denounced and moving toward a summit with Mikhail Gorbachev — a sign that détente is once again back in fashion.

He would rather threaten retaliation against terrorists than take concrete actions to punish those who kill Americans. And he would rather avoid using his veto power.

So far Mr. Reagan's rhetoric has convinced people that he is a man with the strength of his own convictions. But, as time goes on, more than the conservative ideologues will begin to suggest that this man is something of a paper tiger.

The Washington Post.

35 Years Later: The Korean War Started in Kansas

By James R. Dickenson

WASHINGTON — June 25 came and went without much notice, even by the middle-aged males who constitute America's Korean War generation, and none of us made enough noise to disturb anyone's reverie. That is too bad. Although limited in its goals, Korea was, by any definition, a major war. In three years and one month nearly 34,000 Americans were killed in action or died in captivity, and more than 20,000 others died of noncombat causes. By comparison, about 56,000 Americans died in Vietnam.

The North Korean and Chinese Communist forces suffered an estimated 1.6 million combat casualties, about 60 percent Chinese, plus another 400,000 deaths from disease. An estimated 3 million North Korean civilians and 500,000 South Korean civilians died as a result of the war.

However obscure the Korean War may seem now, it was vivid enough to those involved at the time. My first inkling of it came on that sunny Sunday 35 years ago when I was an 18-year-old in western Kansas, sleeping the sleep of, if not the just and innocent, at least the uncaught.

My grandmother was making her usual preparations for church and Sunday dinner (fried chicken) when she heard early reports on the radio that North Korean infantry and tanks had invaded South Korea.

There was the usual commentary that such a conflict carried the seeds of possible conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union. Grandmother gave me the wake-up call of my life: "Wake up, Jimmie D, World War III is about to break out."

I headed for the drugstore to get the Sunday papers with, for once, more than the sports and comics in mind. Because of the papers' early closing times — we got the boondocks editions — none had a word about the invasion.

I made my bemused way back home speculating gloomily on where in Russia I might be at that time the next year. When I passed the bench in front of the People's State Bank on Main Street, the usual half-dozen elderly loafers, including a Spanish-American War veteran, were taking the morning sun, chewing and spitting, whittling and telling each other lies. They, too, had heard the radio.

"Hee, hee, hee, boy, get your fightin' clothes on," the Spanish-American War vet called out. Trust me that this quotation is exact: "We done whomped up a war for you."

My response, in tribute to my training in respecting my elders, was inaudible. Later, in my first days at the Marine Corps recruit depot at San Diego, I had reason to recall it.

No one was gung-ho about the war in Korea, although there was no opposition to it as with Vietnam. There was little question of its necessity. And, unlike the guerrilla war in Vietnam, it was a conventional war with armies opposing each other.

Conditioned by the Depression and World War II, we accepted our lot as just another of life's random deals of the cards. With the memory of Adolf Hitler and Nazi Germany still vivid, it was generally accepted that we had to stand up to aggression, although the fact that the war ended in effect as a tie, after all that suffering, caused great frustration.

The pressure of the draft was enormous, because the draft-eligible manpower pool was relatively small; the birthrate in the first years of the Depression had been the lowest in the nation's history. There were college student deferments, but a lot of guys whose grades were below a certain level, or who let their class load slip below the 12-hour minimum, found themselves snatched unceremoniously off campus. But there was a remarkably liberal deferment policy for fathers, even for those who got married for that reason.

Many opted for four-year enlistments in the Air Force or Navy, figuring the extra two years' obligation was worth the guarantee of not winding up in the infantry. There was no question at the time that it was a real and lethal war. And it featured some of America's finest feats of arms.

MacArthur's landing at Inchon stands as a strategic masterpiece. The 1st Marine Division's skillful and courageous fight out of the Chosin Reservoir under the most horrendous winter conditions imaginable is a performance unexcelled by any fighting force. The campaigns of maneuver by Matthew Ridgway and James Van Fleet in the months after the withdrawal from the north are generalship any nation can be proud of.

But the last two years saw trench warfare reminiscent of World War I, with bloody fights by small units for the hilly outposts in front of the main line of resistance. And then the war ended after millions of casualties, with the boundary between North and South essentially unchanged, as America concentrated on keeping the war on the peninsula from spreading into a global conflict.

There is not much glory in limited wars. As a child excited by World War II, I had wondered what it would be like to be a veteran of the Spanish-American War. I was to find out.

The Washington Post.

The System Is Overdue For a Purge

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — A quiet convolution is going on in the Soviet Union. No show trials with public "confessions"; no Zis limousines streaking across Red Square at midnight; no Khrushchevesque secret denunciations or exile of latter-day Trotskys. The coils of change twist in an undramatic way to produce a remarkably unremarked purge.

Andrei Gromyko has been eased upstairs to a ceremonial post, his place at the head of foreign policy taken not by Anatoli Dobrynin but by an unknown Georgian party boss. That cannot be explained as the replacement of the gerontocracy by a new generation of Russian leaders.

Grigori Romanov, fired last week, was not one of the Brezhnev-Chernenko old guard. Like Mikhail Gorbachev, he was one of the new crop put onto the fast track by the enforcer of change, Yuri Andropov. Mr. Gorbachev has forced Mr. Romanov out for the oldest of reasons: The new man at the top did not want his chief rival looking over his shoulder.

Nor was Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov an old fogy. When he tried to redirect money from land forces into high-technology weaponry last year, a combination of old soldiers and party stalwarts forced him out as chief of staff. Now Marshal Ogarkov's new book, "History Teaches Vigilance," is officially noticed. His return to the Defense Ministry would mean that those who opposed his strategy would be on the list for removal.

This is no mere shake-up. A purge is under way, none the less systematic and far-reaching for being bloodless.

Much more than the torch is being passed. This Moscow circus has three rings: (1) Among the "young" men, in their 50s and 60s, the human element of clashing ambitions is at work. (2) Among the competing institutions — the party, the military, the KGB — a power struggle is under way. (3) Most important, among the economic ideologies, a decision is being made that will profoundly affect the way the Soviet Union is run.

It is news to nobody that the Soviet system does not work. After nearly 70 years of communism it is hard to keep blaming the weather for a nation's inability to feed its people. The Andropovites now in charge at the Kremlin know that the ignoble experiment of central direction has failed, and that great chunks of the party apparat and its present leaders must follow yesterday's Mensheviks to history's ash heap.

Mr. Gorbachev cannot admit that. He must blame the systemic failure on lack of discipline, on drunkenness or on corruption — all non-ideological sins, and all prevalent, but not at the heart of the problem.

That problem was laid out for all to see in the "Novosibirsk paper," leaked by the Andropov-Gorbachev faction two years ago. What is needed is not mere decentralization, or mild reform toward market responsiveness, but a rooting out of "class groups" that have taken over in the theoretically classless society. Worst of these is the group that occupies "numerous cozy niches with ill-defined responsibilities" — the party bureaucrats who are the economy's most anti-productive middlemen.

That heretical paper was written by Professor Tatyana Zaslavskaya, a full member of the Academy of Sciences, who promptly dropped out of sight. Now, in the Gorbachev ascendancy, she is back, haranguing colleagues in Novosibirsk and being respectfully interviewed in Izvestia.

Today her protected heresy is even more brazen: She predicts that attempts to reform the economy, with managerial autonomy and bonuses to productive workers, will encounter strong internal opposition.

What makes her prediction of resistance such hot stuff? In communist ideology, "contradictions" — competing interests — are not supposed to be "antagonistic." In reality, of course, they are — and if they become so recognized, you have laid the groundwork for a top-to-bottom purge throughout the Soviet Union.

According to Elizabeth Teague, the crack Kremlinologist and Tatyana-tracker for Radio Free Europe, the word favored by the Russian economist to describe bureaucratic bloat is translated as "hypertrophy," the unhealthy enlargement of organs. Mr. Gorbachev, while sticking to the "non-antagonistic" orthodoxy in his speeches, has picked up that word to lash out at "the hypertrophy and degeneration of personal interests."

The purge is gaining speed. History, as Marshal Ogarkov says, teaches vigilance. If a purge is not complete, the purgers are purged.

The New York Times.

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LETTER TO THE EDITOR

France, Germany, SDI

I was baffled by William Pfaff's statement — in his column "The French See Danger in Germany" *(July 2)* — about French fears that Soviet proposals for neutralization and unification might draw West Germany out of the West. Since the famous offers of Stalin in 1952-53, there has been no attempt by the Soviet Union to trade German unity — that is, abandonment of the Communist regime in East Germany — for a West German withdrawal from NATO. Nor is such an attempt likely for as long as all political parties in Bonn, including the "realist" faction of the Greens, continue to utterly ignore such an option.

New French fears are motivated by the possibility, as Claude Cheysson, the former French foreign minister, put it in an interview in the Paris daily Libération last May 3, that America's Strategic Defense Initiative will erode the deterrent value of nuclear weapons, thus encouraging the West German pacifist movement and those who want to get rid of nuclear weapons altogether. This is one of the major reasons why the French government voiced its strong opposition to the SDI concept.

WALTER SCHUTZE
Paris.

U.S. Hurries A Shipment Of Missiles To Pakistan

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States is expediting delivery of Sidewinder and Stinger missiles to Pakistan as part of its effort to bolster defenses there against Soviet and Afghan air incursions.

A State Department statement said Wednesday that "a number" of Sidewinders, air-to-air missiles previously on order for Pakistan's fleet of F-16 fighters, were being shipped, "as well as other appropriate air-defense equipment."

The statement said explicitly that the decision to expedite the shipment was made "in response to repeated violations of Pakistan's airspace and territory by Communist aircraft operating from Afghanistan," and it called the missiles "an appropriate response" to them.

No other details were made public. But U.S. officials said privately that 100 Sidewinders were being rushed to Pakistan and that the "other appropriate air-defense equipment" involved an unspecified number of shoulder-fired, surface-to-air Stinger missiles, worth $8.5 million.

A Pakistani request for ground or airborne radar for improved detection and interception of Afghan aircraft remains under study, one official said.

The increasing air incursions, some reportedly by Soviet-piloted planes, are viewed as an attempt by the Soviet Union to increase pressure on the Pakistani government to curtail support for Afghan rebels fighting the Soviet-backed government in Kabul.

On March 5 the administration formally notified Congress of its intent to provide Pakistan with a $50-million package of air-defense equipment, including 500 Sidewinders. The 100 Sidewinders being rushed there are part of this package, but the Stingers are an extra, a U.S. official said.

The United States has earmarked $325 million for military assistance to Pakistan this fiscal year. Pakistan must pay interest at the going market rate, which has placed financial constraints on what Pakistan can afford to buy in addition to 40 F-16s already purchased from the United States.

Kim Il Sung Molds a Workers' State With Little Time for Lovers or Strollers

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

PYONGYANG, North Korea — One of the most striking things about daily life in North Korea is the routine that Kim Il Sung appears to have imposed on the almost 20 million inhabitants of this "worker's state."

Behind the stream of propaganda about mutual love between President Kim and the people is a

North Korea
One Man's Country

Second of three articles

system of authority and discipline that has thrust itself into every corner of life. Basing itself on the claim of Mr. Kim's "universal genius," the government has set out to organize as many hours in the citizen's day as possible.

When officials are asked why there are so few people in Pyongyang's streets, they say that it is because nearly everyone, from the youngest to the oldest, is busy.

Diplomats who watch the comings and goings in their neighborhoods say many set out at dawn, finish past dusk and spend much of their nonworking time studying President Kim's teachings or taking part in compulsory labor such as clearing snow, which keeps many working until midnight.

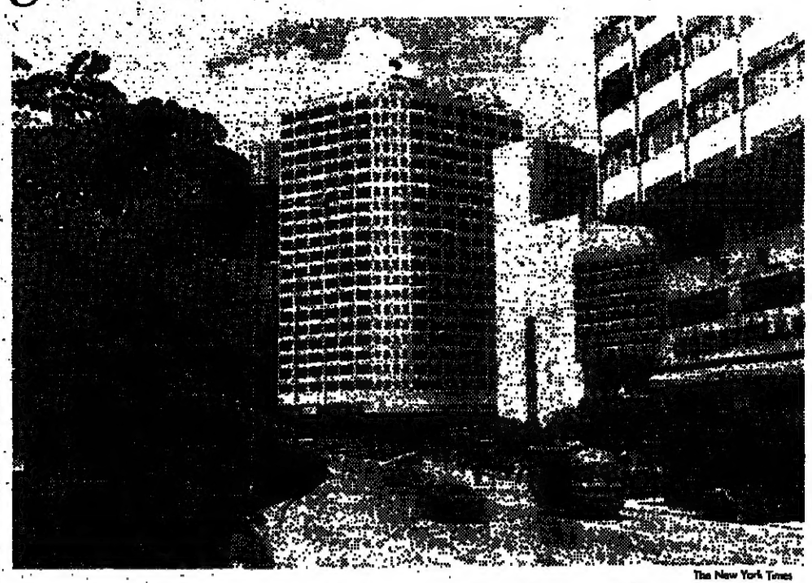
In this setting, it comes as a surprise to see young couples in a grassy park beside the Potong River at midmorning, whiling away time beneath weeping willow trees.

"A good place for lovers, I think," an official commented as the black government limousine swept along a parkway, heading for a tour of the city's maternity hospital. There, the official lapsed back into ritual praise of Mr. Kim.

After a weeklong tour, the lovers in the park seem like a symbol of a spontaneity and privacy that has to struggle to survive. In conversations about what Mr. Kim has achieved, officials say individual ambitions have faded away in the face of economic and social achievements since 1953.

Much material progress has been achieved. Pyongyang, in ruins when the war ended in 1953, has been rebuilt in a style evocative of Moscow. Wide avenues with center lanes reserved for VIP traffic are flanked with huge buildings and monuments, most of them dedicated to Mr. Kim or his doctrines.

The city, which officially has 800,000 people but which some Westerners believe has twice that number, is immaculately clean, the streets swept daily by women. Much attention has been given to parks and flower beds.



The New York Times

A view of central Pyongyang, a city that lay in ruins in 1953 when the Korean War ended.

Most residents of the capital live in apartment buildings, travel to work on a subway in which the stations are decorated with marble and mosaics, and shop in stores that are impressively stocked with basic consumer goods, though short of meat and fresh foods.

Compared with China, the clothing is varied, with women in attractive summer dresses and children in smart school uniforms. Despite industries in the suburbs, the air is clean.

But anybody traveling outside the capital is left with the feeling that Pyongyang itself is a monument. Kaesong, a city of at least 200,000 people 80 miles (129 kilometers) to the south, provides a stark contrast, with dilapidated buildings, peasants in patchwork jackets pushing handcarts and dogs running free in the streets.

In the capital, there not only are no handcarts or dogs but also no heavy vehicles during much of the day, when they are banned.

Rural areas, where about 40 percent of the people live, are equally neat.

Despite the intensity of the food growing, the government has trouble providing people with a balanced diet. Diplomats taking leave in Beijing return with baskets loaded with pork, beef and fresh vegetables, as well as tinned fruit. Officials described a food distribution system under which most urban dwellers are provided with rations of rice and meat at their workplace.

Diplomats say they believe one reason for the food scarcities is that the government's extravagance in other areas has drained away the capital needed to modernize farming. Travelers see little mechanization in the fields, and labor intensity is such that all urban dwellers have to spend a week each year helping with the harvest.

A factor in economic development has been Mr. Kim's battle to keep pace with South Korea, which has boasted one of the world's fastest growth rates in the last decade. Diplomats say that this, as well as ego, may explain the enormous money poured into showcase projects, in particular the development of Pyongyang.

"I think Kim figured that most people coming here would base their judgments on what they saw in the capital and decided to spend his money here," a diplomat said.

There are serious credit problems. Three Western countries that maintain missions here — Austria, Finland and Sweden — spend much of their time trying to obtain payment for goods delivered years ago. Sweden is owed $80 million for Volvo cars and heavy mining equipment from the 1970s. The brother of Sweden's prime minister, a businessman, was promised by Mr. Kim earlier this year that the bill would be paid. It was not.

The showcase approach is most evident in two Pyongyang institutions regularly shown to foreigners, the No. 1 Senior Middle School and the maternity hospital. Both display millions of dollars of equipment bought from the West, apparently with cash. The sense that both institutions are exhibitions first and workplaces second is heightened by the unused look of much of the equipment, the quiet in the corridors and the array of red plastic plaques attesting to inspection tours made by Mr. Kim and his son, Kim Jong Il.

At the school, room after room is filled with videotape recorders from Japan and digital laboratory equipment from West Germany, and the music room has 25 electric organs from Japan. The 2,000-bed maternity hospital is stuffed with equipment that would make many Western hospitals envious — a dental surgery set-up from West Germany, ultrasound equipment from Japan, radio-isotope machines from Hungary and a Japanese two-way television system that allows visitors on the ground floor to talk to patients in every ward.

The attempt to project an idealized view of life confronts a major obstacle in the forbidding reputation the country has earned over the years with its dulling propaganda, its self-imposed isolation and allegations that have linked it to the training and financing of terrorists, drug dealing through its embassies and other activities both violent and bizarre.

As in Stalinist Russia, there are disturbing glimpses of another force, something that marshals opinion and penalizes those stepping out of line. Partly, it is a matter of silence and darting eyes in reaction to questions.

On the train to Pyongyang from the border town of Sinuiju, across the Yalu River from China, a middle-aged Korean in the dining car, inhibitions loosened by the local beer, offered a toast to the visitors and later visited them in their compartment. Thirty seconds after he entered, an attendant yanked him away to a compartment several doors down and closed the door, after which muffled voices and protests were heard for two hours.

As the week progresses, it becomes clear that no unsupervised contacts with the people will be tolerated. Making impromptu stops to take photographs in Pyongyang proves nearly impossible, and hotel waiters are summoned away the moment exchanges go beyond the menu.

The caution extends to arranging visits to institutions that are eerily quiet. Visits to Pyongyang's showcase No. 1 Senior Middle School are scheduled after most classes have ended for the day. At the maternity hospital, delivery rooms are deserted, many of the laboratories idle and corridors oddly devoid of activity, all at midmorning on a weekday.

Yet between visits to institutions, where guides speak tirelessly of the leadership of Mr. Kim and present an image of their society as one that has no place for individuality, there are moments when human nature peeps through.

Now and then, enjoyment shows up on the official program. Visitors to Mangyongdae, Mr. Kim's official birthplace, are surprised to find their guides leading them directly from the hallowed precincts of the cottage to a fair close by. There, adults and children fresh from gazing reverentially at the sandpit where Mr. Kim played as a child can be seen laughing, scrapping and behaving as everywhere.

But the sense of a highly regimented society with penalties for unlicensed behavior is never far away. A woman walking toward the roller coaster with a small boy appeared seized by panic when a foreigner tried to take her picture, turning on her heels and running away. Moments later, children jostling at an ice cream stall dispersed rapidly after spying the camera, some of them gesturing angrily.

A camera is regarded with suspicion in many countries, but in North Korea, officials seem to consider it lethal. After this correspondent wandered 50 yards from his hotel and snapped a picture of a young woman with a wheelbarrow doing some gardening, an interpreter was overcome with anxiety. After 15 minutes huddled with a group of drivers who had witnessed the incident, the interpreter returned and said he hoped there would be no repercussions.

Only once in seven days was there an opportunity to talk to anybody outside a chain of officials, guides and administrators, and that occasion, at a workers' residential complex a few miles from the center of Pyongyang, was arranged at a time when the place was deserted.

The woman whose apartment was opened for inspection, Mrs. Ryong, said an array of pictures of Mr. Kim in the four rooms — at least three in each — were there because she and her husband wanted them, not because they were required.

In the spotless kitchen, a loudspeaker hooked into a public-address system was attached to the wall. Officials said this was for announcements. Defectors to the South in recent years have said such systems are used to direct a stream of propaganda into people's homes.

Similar accounts say that most North Koreans have only "fixed dial" radios, capable of receiving broadcasts from Pyongyang but not those from the South. Television sets have a choice of three stations, closing about 9 P.M.

To a Westerner, the image that emerged was one of a land of numbing tedium, a perception strengthened by the blank looks on the faces of people along the way.

NEXT: Images of the United States.

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ASEAN Sways Shultz on Cambodian Peace Talks

By Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Service

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia — Secretary of State George P. Shultz, in a notable shift of view, expressed general U.S. backing Thursday for indirect talks on Cambodia as proposed by the non-Communist nations of Southeast Asia.

Mr. Shultz's remarks in a closed meeting, as reported by a senior aide, fell short of a definitive U.S. endorsement of the negotiating initiative. But the secretary of state's comments appeared far more sympathetic, and much less critical, than statements he was making on the subject less than a week ago.

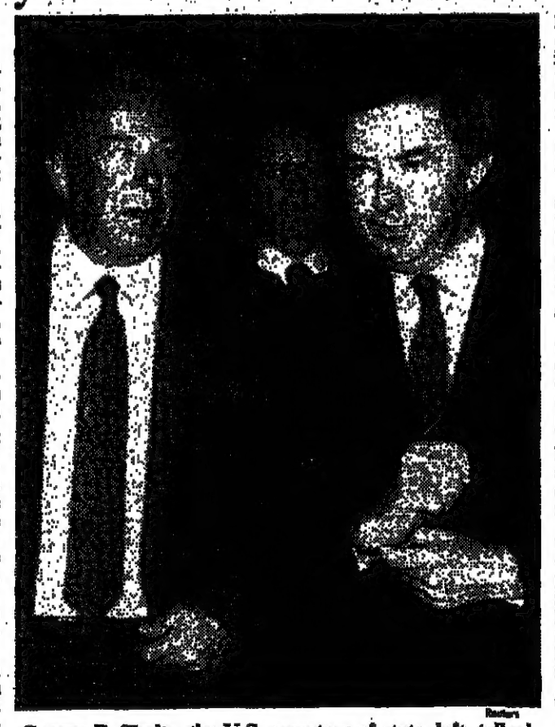
Foreign ministers of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) formally urged Vietnam on Monday to agree to indirect talks aimed a political settlement of the war in Cambodia. The proposed talks would be between the three groups of anti-Vietnamese Cambodian guerrillas, on the one hand, and a Vietnamese delegation including representatives of the Vietnamese-installed Cambodian government, on the other.

The two groups would talk to each other through an intermediary.

Mr. Shultz, in Malaysia for a meeting of foreign ministers from ASEAN, its Western partners and Japan, had earlier expressed opposition to "anything that has in it implicit recognition of the puppet arrangement the Vietnamese have in Cambodia."

A senior aide said that Mr. Shultz had mentioned this concern in a closed meeting with ASEAN foreign ministers but had then expressed the view that the final design of the proposal "had taken care of that."

"He is in general very supportive" of the ASEAN proposal now, the State Department official said. He said Mr. Shultz understood ASEAN's desire to have a mechanism for maintaining a political initiative to seek Vietnamese willingness to negotiate seriously.



Reuters

George P. Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, left, talked with Joe Clark, Canada's foreign minister, Thursday at a meeting in Malaysia of the ASEAN nations and their allies.

Vietnam has been sharply critical of the proposal in recent press accounts. A Japanese Foreign Ministry official who was in Hanoi recently quoted Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach as having said that indirect talks as proposed by ASEAN were "completely out of the question."

Malaysia's foreign minister, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, who originated the idea in somewhat different form several months ago, said at a news conference that he did not accept the Vietnamese comments to date as a formal rejection and that "we must never say die" to a political solution in Cambodia.

■ **Response to Hanoi on MIAs**

Barbara Crossette of The New York Times reported earlier from Kuala Lumpur:

Mr. Shultz has declared that the United States is ready to work "promptly and decisively" with Vietnam to resolve the issue of missing U.S. servicemen.

The comment Wednesday was his first public response to a request for "high-level" talks on the issue that was passed from Hanoi to Washington last week by Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja of Indonesia.

At a news conference at the U.S. Embassy in Kuala Lumpur, Mr. Shultz said:

"I think the next step for us is — as we will be doing — to organize the kind of group we think would be best able to respond and to let them know in Hanoi that we'd like to start to work on this problem. We want to work at it as promptly and decisively as possible."

Vietnam decided last week to turn over the remains of 26 Americans thought to have died in Indochina. This was the largest repatriation of remains of MIAs announced since 1975, when South Vietnam fell to the armies of the North. More than 2,400 Americans are still listed as missing in Indochina, over half of them in Vietnam.

Mr. Shultz indicated that the United States was prepared to deal with Vietnam directly at a high level. Officials traveling in the Shultz party have suggested that Paul D. Wolfowitz, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, might be among officials likely to visit Hanoi.

■ ***Vietnam Assails Secretary***

Vietnam asserted Thursday that Mr. Shultz's visit to Cambodian refugee camps on Tuesday revealed U.S. support for what Hanoi alleges is a Thai plan to send armed Cambodians to sabotage the government in Phnom Penh, The Associated Press reported from Bangkok.

The Communist Party newspaper, Nhan Dan, quoted by the Vietnam News Agency, said the visit showed Washington's "ambitious strategy to come back and secure a foothold in this vital region of Asia after being booted out 10 years ago."

Philippines to Investigate Allegations That Officials Shipped Money Abroad

Reuters

MANILA — President Ferdinand E. Marcos ordered an investigation Thursday into allegations that Philippine government officials and businessmen had sent money abroad illegally for U.S. property and other investments.

The order followed disclosure by a California newspaper that several prominent Filipinos, including Mr. Marcos, his wife, Imelda, and some of their closest associates, had property in the United States worth millions of dollars.

The report by the San Jose Mercury News, which appeared in a number of Philippine opposition publications, said many of the investments and purchases were handled by lawyers, holding corporations or business associates.

The newspaper did not question the legality of the deals but said they were complex and sometimes made ownership difficult to trace.

A Philippine government statement made no mention of investments that the Mercury News said were held by Mr. Marcos and his wife and the dozen or so others named by the newspaper or whether they would be included in the inquiry.

The statement said allegations in Manila that activities violated Philippine law were "apparently based on innuendoes, rumors and gossip."

Hussein Meets With Arafat

The Associated Press

AMMAN, Jordan — Yasser Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, met Thursday with King Hussein of Jordan to discuss plans for an Arab summit, Radio Jordan announced. It said the meeting had been attended by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and Foreign Minister Taher al-Masri.

Taiwan Cuts Tie With Bolivia

The Associated Press

TAIPEI — Taiwan has broken diplomatic relations with Bolivia because the Latin American nation established ties with the People's Republic of China, the Foreign Ministry announced Thursday.

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Herald Tribune.
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12-7-85

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
CNA Fn	48857	57½	55⅞	56¾	+ ⅞
TWA	25411	21¼	20¼	21⅛	+1
AHosp	15277	42⅛	41	42	+ ½
UnCarb	14348	48⅝	46¾	48½	+1⅝
Heing	13788	55⅞	55¼	55⅞	+ ½
AT&T	13717	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	
AMI	13443	27⅞	27½	27⅞	
CocaCl	13155	74⅝	72½	74¾	+2⅝
TexInt	12490	3⅝	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
Nortrp s	11870	56⅝	54¼	54¼	—1¼
BeatCo	11165	31⅝	31¼	31⅝	+ ⅛
IBM	10439	124½	122⅞	123¾	+ ¾
Pfizer	10257	52⅝	50⅞	52¼	+ ¾
EastAir	9934	9¼	8⅞	9	
SPaSoP	9793	35⅝	33¾	35⅝	+1⅝

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	1333.22	1343.64	1326.16	1337.20	+ 4.81
Trans	669.71	679.54	667.72	674.97	+ 7.85
Util	167.33	168.65	166.55	167.78	+ 0.36
Comp	553.39	558.76	550.87	556.53	+ 3.18

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	111.95	111.65	111.95	+0.35
Industrials	126.47	126.09	126.47	+0.36
Transp.	111.01	110.06	111.01	+1.18
Utilities	61.26	61.19	61.26	+0.16
Finance	121.93	121.57	121.93	+0.50

Thursday's NYSE Closing

Vol. at 4 P.M.	122,790,000
Prev. 4 P.M. vol.	108,180,000
Prev consolidated close	127,435,430

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diaries

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	298	277
Declined	245	243
Unchanged	245	263
Total Issues	788	783
New Highs	34	37
New Lows	9	15
Volume up	2,844,930	
Volume down	1,720,200	

NASDAQ Index

	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Year Ago
Composite	300.52	+2.81	298.58	286.93
Industrials	305.93	+2.31	304.91	292.68
Finance	389.58	+2.12	385.01	369.24
Insurance	356.79	+7.05	353.81	338.33
Utilities	299.84	+3.32	296.58	274.88
Banks	296.35	+0.59	293.14	280.37
Transp.	265.82	+2.11	263.19	264.86

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
BAT In	9358	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
GlfCda	3872	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
Imclnd	2162	1⅝	1¼	1¼	— ⅜
TexAir	2005	18⅝	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
DomeP	1752	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Amdahl	1484	13⅛	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
KeyPh	1255	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅝
ImpOil g	1190	32½	32½	32½	+ ½
WarnB	1120	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	
LeePh	1070	6⅞	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
TolPtg	1058	13¼	13	13	
EchoBy	983	11⅝	11⅛	11½	— ⅛
CmbCn	831	5¼	4⅞	5	— ⅛
CDelns	786	17⅛	16⅞	17	
MacGrg	734	13⅛	12⅞	13	

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
Bonds	80.45	+0.04
Utilities	78.36	+0.04
Industrials	89.55	+0.05

NYSE Diaries

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	949	993
Declined	627	584
Unchanged	429	432
Total Issues	2025	2009
New Highs	189	150
New Lows	11	10
Volume up	72,847,890	
Volume down	36,521,270	

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Sh'rt
July 10	195,284	407,758	1,158
July 9	200,574	422,057	1,199
July 8	190,348	411,871	1,357
July 5	228,646	297,018	986
July 3	180,640	382,445	1,971

*Included in the sales figures

Standard & Poor's Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	212.30	211.52	212.23	+0.53
Transp.	176.61	174.05	176.61	+3.45
Utilities	89.88	89.49	89.77	+0.28
Finance	22.69	22.58	22.69	+0.09
Composite	192.54	192.26	192.94	+0.57

AMEX Sales

4 P.M. volume	6,900,000
Prev. 4 P.M. volume	6,300,000
Prev. cons. volume	8,000,000

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
233.77	232.49	233.21	+0.62

NYSE Prices Hit Record High

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange broke into record territory Thursday with the Dow Jones industrial average closing at an all-time high of 1,337.70. Trading was heavy.

The Dow was only slightly higher during most of the session. It gained 4.81 on the day, partly on late buying.

Advancing stocks led declining ones by 3-2 ratio. Volume picked up, totaling 122.8 million shares compared with 108.2 million Wednesday.

Analysts said the market moved higher on the view that lower oil prices and a weaker dollar would help produce better corporate earnings in the second half of the year. Mexico cut its oil prices and anlysts believe this will put more pressure on the price of OPEC oil. A weaker dollar should benefit companies with large overseas markets because it will make their products less expensive for foreigners to buy.

In addition, efforts the Federal Reserve already has made to push U.S. interest rates lower will improve corporate earnings in the second half of year, said Joseph Broder of Stuart, Coleman & Co. He said money that is flowing *out of money market funds and fixed-income* securities will move into equities and bolster stock prices.

Noting that the multinational companies led the market higher Wednesday, Hugh Johnson of First Albany said the "dollar-driven earnings problems of the multinational market leaders, such as IBM, could be reversing themselves."

But in order for this movement to develop into a trend, the dollar will have to continue weakening, Mr. Johnson said. For that to occur, U.S. interest rates will have to fall further, he said.

CNA Financial Corp. was the most active NYSE-listed issue, up ⅞ to 56¾.

TWA was second, advancing 1 to 21⅛. Other transportation issues responded to news that Mexico had lowered its oil prices. UAL Inc., the parent company of United Airlines, added ½ to 55½. AMR Corp., the parent of American Airlines, rose ⅜ to 48½. Santa Fe Southern Pacific rose 1⅜ to 35⅜.

U.S. M-1 Up $4 Billion

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The basic U.S. money-supply measurement, M-1, rose $4 billion in late June, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York reported Thursday.

The Fed said the closely watched M-1 measure rose to a seasonally adjusted average of $596 billion in the week ended July 1 from $592 billion the previous week. M-1 includes cash in circulation, deposits in checking accounts and nonbank travelers checks.

For the latest 13 weeks, M-1 averaged $582.8 billion, a 10.4-percent seasonally adjusted annual rate of gain from the previous 13 weeks. The Fed has a target for M-1 growth of between 4 percent and 7 percent from the fourth quarter of 1984 through the fourth quarter of 1985.

WALL STREET MYTHS and KING RICHARD III

The "Street" is not alone in cultivating myths, fantasies dished out by "Elitists" to the "Public". Other milieus caress irrational beliefs. After five hundred years, scholars are trying to modify the image of King Richard III, Shakespeare's villian, "Misshapen Dick", valiant crookback prodigy.... indigested and deformed lump..... bottled spider" Richard's reign (two years and two months) was one of the shortest in England's history. His character, writes an historian, "was nowhere so complex as that of other English monarchs like the psychopathic Henry VIII, or the profligate Charles II.

Yet, it is Richard III, who has a 3,000 member society named after him, working indefatigably to put up plaques in his name, and win him a fair hearing for their hero. One of the few things that seem reasonably certain about Richard is that he was not deformed. The hunchback, the withered arm, the malignant face, were inventions of Tudor propagandists. The Richardians of the world are rallying in a campaign against 500 years of calumny.

Who will organize a club to hype the image of professional pessimists, fiscal mythmakers, whose errant, universally publicized, "predictions", decimated multitudes of investors? When our analysts were urging clients to "defy pariahs of doom," the DOW was drooping around 800. We insisted that the DJI'S would "touch 1,000 before hitting 750;" a forecast which contradicted the bleatings of highly-vocal "bears."

How many readers recall when Granville, scuttled rationality, divining that the DJI'S would collapse under 650, an hallucination consistent with crisis-oriented pundits who still await the Apocalypse. When Kaufman, one of America's most quoted oracles, claimed that the Prime Rate, then 19%, would escalate, we balked, stating that the "Prime", would plunge under 13%. And now? Our forthcoming letter discusses why the DJI'S will catapult over 2,000, with sympathetic upswings in secondary and emerging equities; in addition, we highlight a low-priced, natural resource stock, that is selling at less than twice, annual cash flow; cash flow that may spiral geometrically.

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IHT 12/7

Past performance does not guarantee future results

(Continued on Page 10)

Herald Tribune INTERNATIONAL

WEEKEND

July 12, 1985

A Festival for and by Alwin Nikolais

by David Stevens

AIX-EN-PROVENCE, France — Alwin Nikolais, choreographer, designer, composer, lighting technician, teacher and all-around theatrical magician, brought his genius for filling space to this sun-drenched city, where for the last two weeks he has been the focal point of Danse à Aix, the annual contemporary dance festival.

The idea of this year's festival was that it would be "with and around" Nikolais, who at 72 and with a flowing white mane now cuts a patriarchal figure without being any the less ebullient. Nikolais concocted a street entertainment, which is one of the features of the Aix festival, and the Nikolais Dance Theater came with two programs that included a new work, "Contact," commissioned for the occasion. In addition, he and Murray Louis, his longtime collaborator at New York's Henry Street Playhouse, took daily classes with young dancers in the festival's training program.

In addition there were programs choreographed or danced, or both, by Louis and two European-based former members of Nikolais's company — Carolyn Carlson, who for several years headed her own modern dance troupe at the Paris Opera and is now based in Venice, and Susan Buirge, who has been prime mover in the French contemporary dance scene for more than a decade and, as artistic adviser of Danse à Aix, is the person who brought this year's program into being.

And there was might be called a third generation of Nikolais disciples. They include the young French companies, Beau Geste and Lolita, whose ranks include graduates of the Centre National de Danse Contemporaine at Angers, which Nikolais headed for several years after it was created in 1978 by the French Cultural Ministry. And other programs included choreographers and dancers who have worked or studied with Buirge.

The most fun at the festival seems to have been the street project, choreographed by Nikolais for gymnasts and staged in Cours Mirabeau, Aix's short but grandiose principal street, wide and shaded by majestic rows of plane trees.

"The theme was that man seems to want to fly," Nikolais said. "Western man at least, not Eastern — Eastern dancers don't extend, they don't jump. So for this occasion I decided to join the Western world, be part of the milieu that wants to escape."

For his "School for Bird People," about half the length of Cours Mirabeau was closed off and the gymnast-dancers were brought on "nesting" in a wagon of hay towed by a tractor. One by one they tumbled off and went into action on ropes dangled down from high in the trees.

One of Nikolais's early jobs was playing the piano accompaniment in a silent movie house, and he did not really settle on dance until, as a young man in the early 1930s, he was bowled over by the experience of seeing a performance by Mary Wigman, the German modern dance pioneer. But he had always been interested in the technical aspects of production, and beginning in 1953 with his own company he began to build up a body of works of dance theater in which his own choreography, sets, costumes, lighting, and ad hoc electronic sound vied for audience attention and combined in stunning theatricality.

The titles of some of best known ones are a program in themselves: "Masks, Props and Mobiles," "Kaleidoscope," "Totem," "Imago," "Tower," "Tensile Involvement," "Video Games," "Mechanical Organ," "Schema" (his 1980 creation for the Paris Opera) and, his new work for Aix, "Contact."

IN the beginning, Nikolais's works often disconcerted the dance audience and he was sometimes accused of dehumanizing the dancer. Yet he says that "I always motivated everything I did by dance," and that while many of his works present the dancer as part of an environment, there are as many pieces that are not oriented that way.

Nikolais says he is trying to raise funds to do a retrospective of his work. "I want to go over all the videos and find the things I think hold up. We won't need everything; I explore the same idea in different pieces and some of them have similar subject matter.

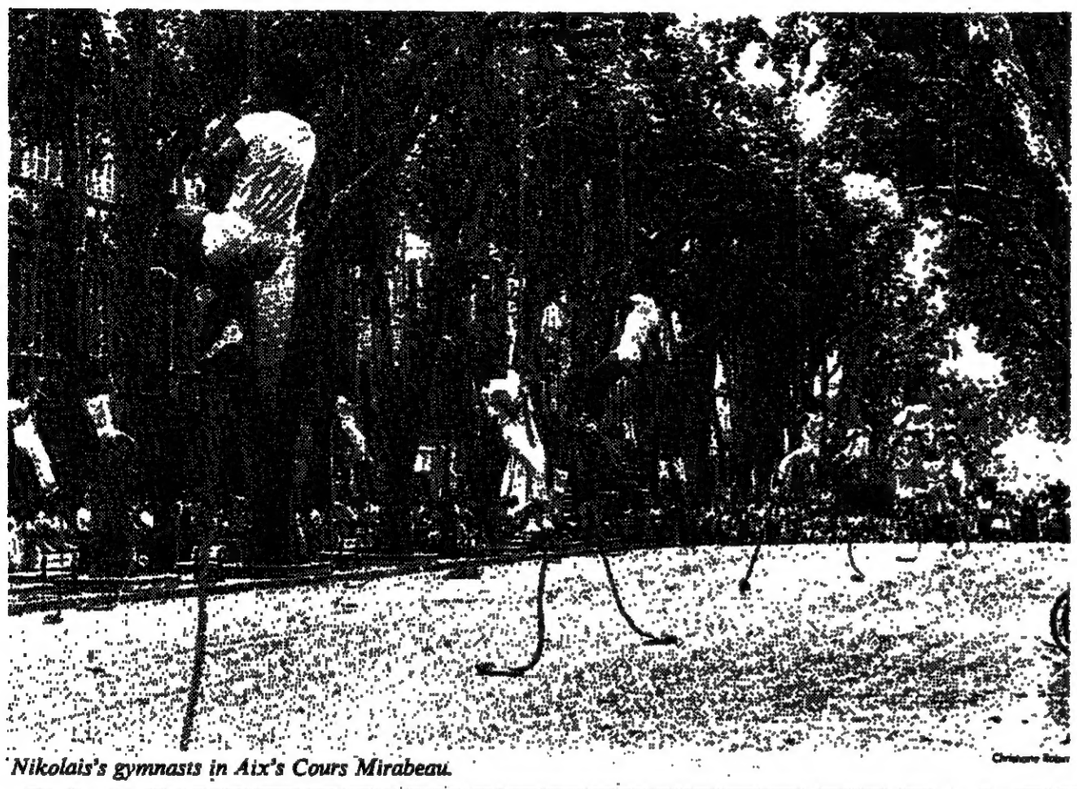
"What interests me in the early pieces is the minimalism. How did I have the guts to have a dancer just stand there and swing a leg back and forth thirty times?"

Nikolais praised the young European dancers that he has been teaching at Aix. "They take their classes much more seriously than Americans," he said. "They are much more focused." Americans tend to spread themselves too thin these days, he added, "they take everything, classical, modern, Argentine tangos, baton throwing . . ."

He spoke with regret about a couple of opportunities lost through the deaths of potential collaborators. One was a project he was discussing with Buckminster Fuller before the architect-engineer died in 1983. "And about a year before he died, George Balanchine asked me to do something for his New York City Ballet. I would have loved to do that."

The idea of Balanchine's neoclassical troupe doing a work by Nikolais is an intriguing one, but when Nikolais speaks of his idea of dance it is one that Balanchine easily could have subscribed to.

"Dance," says Nikolais, "is motion that contains its own intelligence — it is not mere decoration." ■



Nikolais's gymnasts in Aix's Cours Mirabeau.

Christopher Robin

Nikolais, on truck, surveys scene; below, with Susan Buirge.

Searching for the Real Picodon

SAOU, France — This is a rugged, mountainous and captivating corner of the world, a rather lost little patch of the Midi. It's a land where, on most summer days, the weatherman pronounces that the day will be *beau et chaud*, and where purple plots of lavender and hyssop emellish the Kodachrome landscape of blue skies, green fields, and terra cotta roofs.

As you drive along the steep and winding departmental roads, crossing the streams the French like to call rivers, you are likely to be detained by a passing band of goats roaming in search of the tasty herbs and mountain wildflowers that will make fragrant and rich their highly prized milk.

For this is chèvre land, a region where, historically, every farmer had at least one

PATRICIA WELLS

"poor man's cow." The locals talk of days not so long ago when children were raised on goat's milk and when breakfast consisted of *pain de campagne* spread with fresh-churned goat's butter, and *café au lait* was made, necessarily, with steaming goat's milk.

When the goats stopped producing milk during the cooler months, families dug into terra cotta pots in search of picodon, tiny discs of chèvre washed several times in homemade *gnole*, or eau-de-vie, then air-dried and put away to age and harden, to last through the long days of winter.

Today, this traditional mountain cheese of the Drôme and Ardèche departments is enjoying a solid rebirth. Picodon is one of the latest cheeses to obtain its Appellation d'Origine Contrôlée (AOC), meaning that its history and tradition is being protected and its method and region of fabrication strictly defined and limited.

Ideally, the AOC should make for better cheese. But in the minds of Solange and Emile Magnet, cheesemakers who campaigned for 23 years to obtain the AOC granted to picodon in 1983, the fight may not have been worth it.

"We had to make a lot of concessions," Magnet said with a shrug, sipping a bottle of beer on the front porch of his farm, a porch properly decorated with a colorful poster depicting France's 27 AOC cheeses.

To obtain the AOC, the cheesemakers had to agree to expand the geographic limits beyond their little corner of the Drôme, and gave in to a shorter aging time.

While the picodon of *autrefois* was aged for months, the picodon of the 1980s can go to market at the tender age of 12 days. In other words, the hard, piquant, pungent disc the locals consider the authentic picodon resembles not at all the fresh, mild, faintly fragrant little goat cheese that looks much like any young chèvre found in all parts of France. Now, instead of a single authentic picodon there are indeed, many.

"I'm afraid what's happened is that the taste of our local cheese is being flattened. At 12 days, the cheese hasn't had a chance to develop any character," Magnet complains.

He insists that a minimum of a month's aging, what he likes to call *un petit mois*, is necessary to give the cheese character and flavor.

THE situation is not unique to picodon cheesemakers, for today the same story is being replayed all over France. Everywhere, locals want their cheese to taste as it always has, and local palates usually prefer the stronger, rather than milder.

At the same time, the merchants in Paris try to convince farmers to produce a cheese that will please their own clientele, whose tastes are leaning more and more toward cheeses that are lighter, blander, aged for hours or days, not weeks or months.

To make matters even more complicated, today "local" tastes change drastically from village to village.

According to Michèle Tariot, a Saoû cheesemaker who sells her picodon at the markets in nearby Crest and Saillans, local tastes change by the kilometer.

"When I go to Crest, I know I'll sell more creamy cheese, while in Saillans, 15 kilometers away, the older the cheese, the better they love it," she says.

Like many of their neighbors in the Drôme, Michèle and Guy Tariot gave up raising pigs for goats several years ago, as a national appetite for goat cheese grew, and local banks decided that the future of the department was in goat cheese and the sparkling white wine known as Clairette de Die.

"But if you see people making goat cheese, it's not necessarily out of a love of cheesemaking," explained one farmer. "It's because people can't make a living selling goat milk to a co-op, but they can by making their own goat cheese and selling it at markets."

To appeal to local and national tastes, most farmers, like the Tariots and the Magnets, go to market with several varieties of picodon. Young cheese, one to two days old, is sold as *tomme de chèvre*, while those 8 to 10 days old are called *tomme fraîche*. The older picodon, made by what is now known as the *méthode Dieulefit*, is aged in the traditional manner.

Mrs. Tariot, a buxom young blonde with a

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A poster for the Fête du Picodon.

Remembering John Gilbert

by Thomas Quinn Curtiss

THE Hollywood of the 1920s still fascinates millions and books on the subject tumble from the presses to rival in sales those on dieting, health and cuisine.

In the late '20s Horace Liveright, an adventurous publisher who had on his list Freud, O'Neill, Dreiser, Sherwood Anderson and Faulkner, was approached by a young film buff who proposed a book on filming and film folk.

"Are you insane?" the publisher said. "People who go to the movies don't read and people who read don't go to the movies."

In 1925 it was estimated that more than 50 million Americans went to the movies every week. The number of those who attend regularly these days has sunk to five million. The absentees apparently stay home to read of Hollywood's quondam glory, of the flamboyant personalities that peopled it six decades ago and of the scandals that once were front-page news.

In large measure what they read is untruthful trash, culled and rehashed from fan magazines and yellowed tabloids. Recently there have been some exceptions. Among these are Gloria Swanson's candid "Swanson on Swanson," David Robinson's exhaustive biography of Charlie Chaplin (containing valuable information missing from Chaplin's autobiography), Leonard Mosley's account of Darryl F. Zanuck's ups and downs, and now Leatrice Gilbert Fountain's "Dark Star," the story of her father, John Gilbert, whose celluloid shadow set women to dreaming of wild amorous abandon.

Gilbert was a dazzler in his day. His films played to capacity in the cinema palaces, but his private life received more coverage than his movies.

Actresses found him irresistible. Laurette Taylor never got over their affair and took to drink. His romance with Greta Garbo was avidly followed in the press. Lillian Gish, the Duse of the screen, selected him to be her leading man, but she alone seems to have remained aloof, disliking their kissing scenes and rejecting his marriage proposal. To the disappointment of Garbo he wed Ina Claire, the American theater's foremost comedienne.

"How does it feel to be married to a star?," a reporter asked Miss Claire.

"Ask Mr. Gilbert," she replied, but the headlines read: "Gilbert Marries Stage Actress."

That marriage ended in divorce and he married a film beauty, Virginia Bruce. At the end of his life Marlene Dietrich was his great and good friend.

When he challenged Jim Tully, the hobo author, to fisticuffs in a Hollywood restaurant because the latter had insulted him in a magazine article, Tully knocked him out. Photographs of the fracas hit the front pages of all the tabloids, but editorially Gilbert was praised for defending his honor.

HIS dutiful daughter has spent years collecting information about her once-famous father. She has interviewed his surviving associates, his friends and lady friends, plowed through newspaper morgues to read all that has been printed about him and has studied his old films.

She has affectionate memories of him, but she was only 11 when he died in 1936 at age 37, and her mother, the late Leatrice Joy, then a young actress in de Mille productions, divorced Gilbert shortly before their child was born. Her parents remained on cordial terms and he was often a guest in his former wife's house and adored his little daughter.

She has set the scene of movieland in its hectic heyday and sketched a whole gallery of its prominent figures at that period, but her main purpose is to refute the legend that Gilbert, the highest-salaried silent screen actor, was defeated by the talkie test.

Gilbert made his vocal debut in "The Hollywood Revue," doing the balcony scene

Gilbert, photographed by Edward Steichen.

from "Romeo and Juliet" with Norma Shearer as his Juliet. In this skit it was played first straight and then as a spoof of what might happen to it were it rewritten by a Hollywood hack. Even the drama critic Brooks Atkinson found no fault with Gilbert's delivery.

A short time later Gilbert starred in a terrible talkie. Audiences tittered at the sound of Gilbert's high voice uttering love declarations. His daughter implies that on this occasion the microphone had been rigged to register him falsetto. Why? Because Louis B. Mayer was bent on driving him from the screen or at least forcing him to break his lucrative contract.

Gilbert was born in a tiny Utah town, the child of theatrical parents, members of a roving stock company. His father deserted his wife and son and the boy grew up imagining that he had been born out of wedlock. He delighted in that delusion for it marked him as an exception. Years later he learned that he was painfully legitimate when his wayward father showed up as an extra in one of his son's films. He was deeply resentful for his fatherless childhood. He lent his returned parent money, but stipulated that he must not appear in any of his movies and must avoid seeing him again.

Drifting to Los Angeles when he was in his teens, the future star found work as a scriptwriter and as an actor. The French director, Maurice Tourneur, took him on as an assistant and the youngster, a quick study, mastered the technical side of his trade sufficiently to direct some forgotten minor movies himself, but he settled for acting.

Of tall, athletic build, he moved gracefully and his intense dark eyes threw longing glances that inflamed lovelorn females. His flashing smile disclosed a set of gleaming teeth beneath the mustache of Dumas musketeer. He was photogenic despite a long, pointed nose.

Under John Ford's direction he impersonated a Mississippi riverboat gambler in "Cameo Kirby." Irving Thalberg, recently appointed production chief at the newly formed MGM, realized his potential and signed him to a long-term contract.

TO a marked degree the Gilbert screen image was Thalberg's creation. He tested his discovery in supporting roles and in program features and, judging audience reaction from Gilbert's mounting fan mail, carried the campaign forward. Against the protests of Mayer, the studio manager, chose him to be Mae Murray's partner in Erich von Stroheim's exotic version of "The Merry Widow." The shooting of that film was troubled with temperamental conflicts, but when released it enjoyed wide success.

Gilbert's status was further secured when he played the hero in King Vidor's epic of World War I, "The Big Parade," which broke all box-office records, running two years on Broadway.

A Swedish starlet had been imported by MGM and showed promise in her two initial American vehicles. She was to appear in a strong sex drama, "Flesh and the Devil," and its director, Clarence Brown, was searching for the leading man. Gilbert, who had seen and admired her work, volunteered. He had not met her and they were only introduced when he came to the set to enact some torrid love scenes. Their romance before the cameras blossomed into a reality and she moved to his hilltop chateau and stayed for three years.

There were constant rumors that they were to be married and a marriage ceremony was arranged. It was to be a double wedding — Vidor and Eleanor Boardman being the other couple — but Garbo, while the Hollywood elite waited, failed to arrive. Mayer was among the guests when it became apparent that Gilbert's prospective bride had run out on him. Mayer slapped the deserted bridegroom on the back and made a lewd comment. Gilbert wheeled on him and knocked him down. As Mayer was helped to his feet he hissed through his teeth, "I'll destroy you if it costs me a million dollars."

The daughter's biography suggests that Mayer made good his threat.

Despite her absence at the altar on the announced wedding day Garbo and Gilbert were co-starred in two more silent films. One of these films exploited their private relations in its title, "Love," though its scenario was derived from Tolstoy's "Anna Karenina." It was released with the choice of two different endings. In the larger cities the tragic conclusion of Tolstoy's novel was fol-

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TRAVEL

Stockholm's Short Summer

by Richard Soderlund

STOCKHOLM — Stockholm is a "city that floats on water," a Swedish writer once observed, and ideally one should approach this 700-year-old capital by sea. Situated on 14 islands where Lake Malaren connects to the Baltic, the city seems to shimmer against the sky.

But even travelers who arrive at Arlanda Airport, 30 miles away, have plenty of opportunity to enjoy Stockholm's many waterways and bays. They can stay aboard a big steam yacht once owned by Barbara Hutton or sail on restored old steamers. There is even a youth hostel on an old windjammer moored across from the Royal Palace.

The brief summer season from June through August, when migrating birds have returned and Stockholm's 650,000 residents turn their attention to the sun to make up for the long winter, is the best time to visit.

The Gamla Stan (Old Town) section is a reminder of the time when Sweden's warrior kings, buried in Riddarholm Church, conquered portions of Germany, Russia and Poland. The central area of Stockholm, dominated by the 600-room, gray stone palace and the 15th-century cathedral, is relatively small. Since cars are banned from much of it, it is best seen on foot.

For a view that on clear days extends halfway to Finland, go to the 500-foot Kaknas TV Tower, which is open from 9 A.M. to midnight; entry fee: the equivalent of about $1.50. Some other vantage points: the terrace outside Solliden Restaurant at Skansen, the outdoor museum; Katarina Elevator near the Old Town and Fjallgatan on the southern cliffs overlooking the harbor opposite Skansen.

The red brick City Hall, where Nobel Prize banquets are held in a hall with walls of gilded mosaic tiles, was built between 1911 and 1923 in a mixture of styles: Venetian, Renaissance and Byzantine. Its tower, topped with three golden crowns (a national symbol), offers a fine view, accessible, however, only by stairs.

Sightseeing boats depart from dockside under the railway bridge close to City Hall, offering cruises of one or two hours. Fares range from $3 for one hour to $4.50 for two hours; children half price. Others go to Drottningholm Palace, the present home of the royal family, with its elaborate garden and 17th-century theater (fare $3.25), or into Lake Malaren for tours of Birka Island and to the Baroque-style Gripsholm Castle (fare $7.75). A combined bus-boat tour lasting about three hours costs $8, including admission to City Hall. It may be booked at various hotels.

Some boats depart from Nybroviken, near the Royal Drama Theater, and from the quay outside the Grand Hotel. They go out to some of the thousands of islands in the archipelago that stretches 50 miles into the Baltic (fare: about $8). The boats include white steamers, some of them coal burners. The food, especially steaks, herring, and plaice, on such boats as the Bjorkfjarden and the Gustafsberg is considered quite good.

One 90-minute tour (fare: $4) goes to Vaxholm, an island fortress, and a four-hour tour (fare: $9) goes south to Uto, an island with an inn offering such Swedish delicacies as herring with sour cream ($5), pike mousse or quenelles ($8) and rainbow trout ($8.50).

THE Grand Hotel at 8 Blasieholmhamnen (22.10.20) dates from 1874. It has 352 rooms, the best in front with a view of the harbor and the Royal Palace, ranging in price from $70 to $100 for two. The Grand's smorgasbord, served in the Cafe Veranda, is a bargain ($7) compared to the more famous one at Operakallaren ($13).

Offering a view across Nybroviken Bay is the recently renovated Strand Hotel (22.29.00), in the same price range, with period furniture, a first-class restaurant and a piazza.

Also central are the Sheraton, near the airport bus and the railroad stations, and two new first-class hotels. They are the Sergel Plaza, in the former Parliament Hotel adjoining the former parliament building, which now houses the European Security Conference, and the 400-room Royal Viking, with a glass-roof atrium lobby and a crystal-sided staircase. These luxury hotels often offer summer weekend rates at about half the ordinary $150 for a split-level suite with private sauna.

The boatel Malardrottningen (24.36.00), once owned by Miss Hutton, has 59 cabins and rates ranging from $66 to $105 for two.

As for the windjammer, it is the former naval training ship G. D. Kennedy, now the Af Chapman, run as a youth hostel. Rates for hostel members: $4.50 to $6.75, nonmembers: $5.50 to $7.75.

For night life try the newly opened Bolaget with a restaurant-bar, piano bar, live music and a night club. It is less snobbish than most other disco-type places.

Though most restricitions on alcohol are gone, except for the Saturday closing of liquor stores, wine and liquor in restaurants is both overtaxed and overpriced. Visitors are advised to take their aperitifs in their hotel rooms.

Stockholm has finally been placed on the Michelin map with five restaurants that have earned a star: Gourmet, Coq Blanc, Eriks, Ulriksdals Inn and l'Escargot.

Gourmet (31.43.98), at 10 Tegnergatan, probably offers the city's best classical and nouvelle French cuisine as well as some Swedish specialties like meatballs and salmon pudding. A la carte items range from $10 to $15. A three-course dinner is $18. Closed Sundays; reservations suggested.

Coq Blanc (11.61.53) in a former theater at 111 Regeringsgatan offers good service in what might be called sober elegance. Specialties include lamb, game and fowl. A la carte: $10 to $13. Moderately priced luncheons are also a feature.

Eriks (60.60.60) in a converted barge alongside Strandvagen at No. 17 specializes in seafood on both upper and lower decks and has an oyster bar on the bridge. Entrees range from $11 to $18. Fjord salmon with crayfish sauce and morels is $15.50.

Ulriksdals Inn (85.08.15), one of several inns on the outskirts of the city, is in the park of Ulriksdals Palace. It offers a fine smorgasbord as well as French and international fare with entrees from $10 to $17.

L'Escargot (53.05.77) at 8 Scheelegatan is relatively expensive ($13 to $18 for entrees). A specialty is snails with Roquefort sauce. A four-course dinner is $30, but lunch at under $7 is a bargain. Reservations advised.

Swedish fare is available at prices ranging from $3.50 to $6.50 at such smaller restaurants as Prinsen, Godthem and Sturehof or at stalls in the large food markets like Kungshallen (near the Concert Hall).

Among several restaurants housed in medieval cellars is Diana on Brunnsgrand, which offers a marine smorgasbord served from a rowboat. Another good bet for fish is Gilda Laxen in the roofed-in Gallerian close to the Sergelstorg plaza.

CLASSICAL music is performed at the Royal Palace through Aug. 28, and Verdi's "Aida" will be offered on Aug. 7 and 9 at the 6,000-seat Johanneshov Ice Stadium (tickets $8 to $17). Mozart's "Don Giovanni" will be given in the courtyard of Hallwylska Palace from July 20 to Aug. 20, and the 10th annual Vaxholm Song Festival is scheduled from July 11 to 14 at the fortress. The opening concert of Stockholm Music Weeks will take place at the Grand Hotel on Aug. 3, and the festival ends on Aug. 24 with the tenor Nicolai Gedda as soloist at a Viennese ball. At Drottningholm Court Theater, two Mozart operas, "Abduction From the Seraglio" and "Cosi fan tutte" alternate through Aug. 2.

One of the leading attractions of northern Europe since its opening in 1891 is Skansen on Djurgarden Island, an outdoor museum with restored buildings, a glassblower's hut and a zoo. Open daily through August; entry fee $1.75.

Near Skansen is the Wasa Museum, containing the restored ship Wasa, a 17-century man o' war that foundered in the harbor on its maiden voyage in 1628 and was raised in 1961. Open daily; entry fee $1.

The Museum of Modern Art on Skeppsholmen Island, designed by Pontus Hulten, has created controversy, but it remains an unusal art experience. Closed Mondays; admission fee $1.

A special Japanese exhibition runs through September at the Ethnographic Museum on Djurgarden Island.

The subway network, opened in 1950, has a new line, called the blue line, starting at opened in 1950, has a new line, called the blue line, starting at Kungstradgarden. The stations are fancifully painted and decorated like caves.

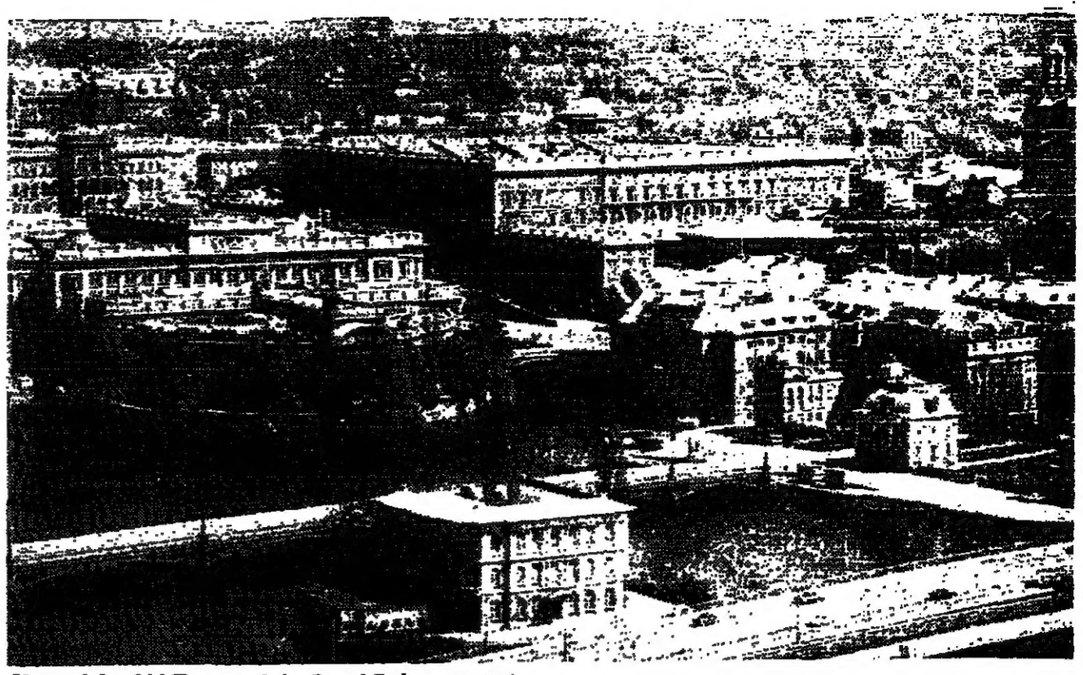
Visitors seeking Swedish crystal, china, knitwear and other handcrafts can obtain a rebate of the 20 percent value added tax. Among places to go are the basement of NK, Svenskt Tenn and Malmsten on Strandvagen and at Kristallmagasinet and Dua on Kungsgatan.

You can combine sightseeing with shopping by taking an hour's boat trip to the Gustavsberg porcelain plant. Phone 23.33.75 for reservations. Small porcelain spoons or a coffee cup in blue-flower pattern costs about $4.50, plates about $10.

For arts and antiques, try Bukowskis Art Gallery (10.25.95), also a leading auction house, at 8 Wahrendorffsgatan, or Magaliff (20.00.74) at 16 Gustaf Adolfs Torg.

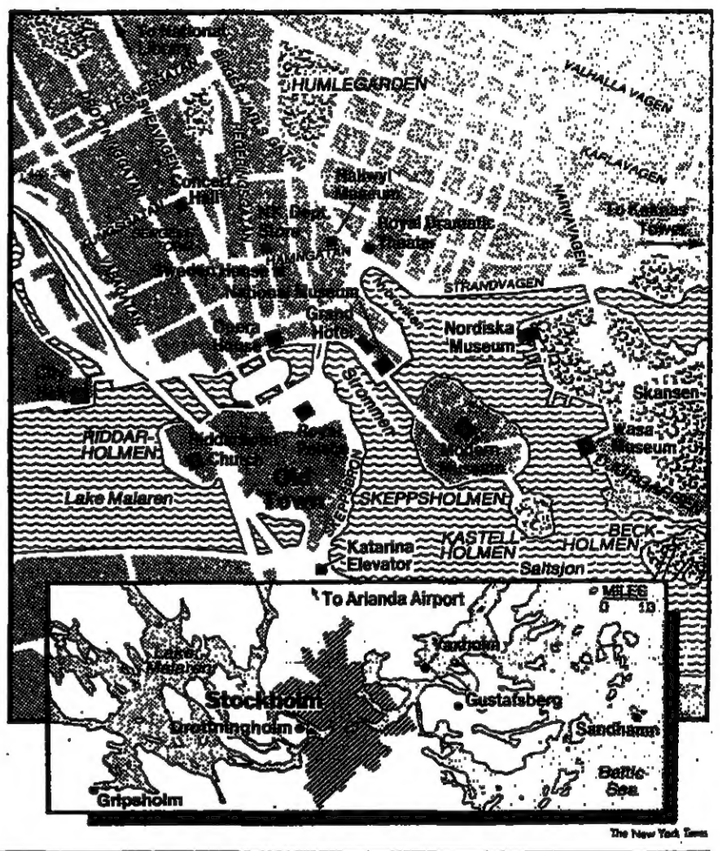
For recorded information (in English) about events, including free concert and stage performances in various parks, phone 22.18.40. Some hotels also offer videotaped information programs. ■

Richard Soderlund is a journalist based in Stockholm. This article was written for The New York Times.



View of the Old Town and the Royal Palace (center).

In Stockholm's Old Town.



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INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Bösendorfer-Saal (tel: 65.66.51).
RECITALS — July 15: Johanna Picker cello, Martha Picker piano (Bach, Debussy).
July 18: Margarita Anselmi piano (Schumann, Brahms).
•Kunstlerhaus (tel:57.96.63).
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 6: "Vienna 1870-1930 Dream and Reality: The greatest names of the Viennese fin-de-siècle."

ENGLAND

BIRMINGHAM, Town Hall (tel: 236.38.89).
CONCERT — July 13: City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra, Christopher Seaman conductor (Elgar, Arnold).
CHICHESTER, Theater Festival (tel: 78.13.12).
July 13, 16, 17: "Anthony and Cleopatra" (Shakespeare).
July 13, 15, 18, 19: "The Philanthropist" (Hampton).
GLYNDEBOURNE, Opera Festival (tel: 81.24.11).
July 13 and 18: "Arabella" (R. Strauss).
July 14 and 16: "Albert Herring" (Britten).
July 19: "Idomeneo" (Mozart).
LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel: 628.87.95).
CONCERT — July 13: Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, Yehudi Menuhin conductor, Julian Lloyd Webber cello (Elgar).
THEATER — July 13: "Red Noses" (Barnes).
July 15 and 16: "Richard III" (Shakespeare).
July 17-20: "Hamlet" (Shakespeare).
•London Coliseum (tel: 836.31.61).
BALLET — London Festival Ballet — July 13: "Onegin" (Cranko, Tchaikovsky).
July 15-18: "Night Creature" (Ailey, Ellington), "Don Quixote" (Petipa, Minkus), "L'Arlesienne" (Petit, Bizet), "Etudes" (Lander, Riisager).
July 19-20: "Don Quixote" (Petipa, Minkus), "Song of a Wayfarer" (Béjart, Mahler), "Etudes" (Lander, Riisager).
•National Portrait Gallery (tel: 930.15.52).
EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 8: "Howard Coster."
To Oct. 13: "Charlie Chaplin 1889-1977."
•Regent's Park Open Air Theatre (tel: 486.24.31).
THEATER — July 13, 15-17: "Twelfth Night" (Shakespeare).
July 18-20: "A Midsummer Night's Dream" (Shakespeare).
•Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 734.90.52).
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 25: "217th Summer Exhibition."
•Royal Albert Hall (tel: 589.82.12).
CONCERT — July 19: BBC Symphony Orchestra and Singers, Sir John Pritchard conductor (Händel).
•Royal Opera (tel: 240.10.66).
BALLET — July 15 and 16: "La Fille mal gardée" (Ashton, Hérold).
OPERA — July 13: "La donna del lago" (Rossini).
•Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13).
EXHIBITION — To August 18: "Paintings by Francis Bacon: 1944 to Present."
•Victoria and Albert Museum (tel: 589.63.71).
EXHIBITIONS — To October 22: "Textiles from the Wellcome Collection: ancient and modern textiles from the Near East and Peru."
To September 1: "English Caricature 1620 to the Present."
To September 15: "Louis Vuitton: A Journey through Time."

FRANCE

AIX-EN-PROVENCE, Festival de L'Art Lyrique et de Musique (tel: 23.37.81).
OPERA — July 19: "Ariadne auf Naxos" (Strauss).
ARLES, International Photography Festival (tel: 96.76.06).
EXHIBITIONS — To July 31: "Powers of Photography."
To Aug. 30: "David Hockney," retrospective.
To Sept. 15: "Disciples of Ansel Adams."
To Sept. 30: "F. Fontana, S. Bowman, Herve."
AVIGNON, Festival (tel: 86.24.43).
DANCE — July 16-19: Merce Cunningham Dance Company "Roaratorio".
July 18-22: "Les Ballets Armitage" (Armitage).
July 28: Geoffrey Marshall.
COMMINGES, Festival (tel: 88.32.00).
CONCERT — July 18: Orchestra du Capitole de Toulouse, Michel Plasson conductor, Gabriel Tacchino piano (Saint-Saëns, Debussy).
LYON, Fourvière Roman Theater (tel: 841.81.11).
JAZZ — July 15: Keith Jarrett with Gary Peacock.
July 16: Kid Creole and the Cocomuts.
July 17: Fats Domino.
July 19: Ray Charles.
MONTPELIER, International Dance Festival (tel: 66.35.00).
July 10-13: Merce Cunningham Dance Company "Events."
NICE, Galerie d'Art Contemporain (tel: 62.37.11).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 22: "Tout Ben."
•Galerie des Ponchettes (tel: 62.31.24).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 29: "Claude and Francois-Xavier Lalanne."
•Jázz festival (tel: 71.93.22).
July 13: Jay Leonard, Jon Faddis.
July 14: Shorty Rodgers, B. B. King.
July 15: Miles Davis.
July 16: Johnny Otis Show, Jimmy Owens.
PARIS, Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 277.12.33).
EXHIBITIONS — To Aug. 19: "Jean-Pierre Bertrand," "Palermo," "David Tremlett."
•Galerie Alain Blondel (tel: 278.66.67).
EXHIBITION — To July 27: "Emile Chambon."
EXHIBITION — To July 20: "De Corot à Picasso."
•Musée d'Art Moderne (tel: 723.61.27).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 8: "Robert and Sonia Delaunay."
•Musée des Arts Décoratifs (tel: 260.32.14).
EXHIBITION — To July 13: "Jean Amado."
•Musée du Grand Palais (tel: 261.54.10).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 2: "Renoir."
•Musée du Petit Palais (tel: 265.12.73).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 29: "Gustave Doré."
SCEAUX, Festival de l'Orangerie (tel: 660.07.79).
RECITALS — July 13: G. Pludermacher piano (Brahms, Schumann, Liszt, Chopin).
July 14: Una Ramos (Latin American music).

GERMANY

MUNICH, National Theater (tel:21851).
OPERA — July 13 and 17: "Lulu" (Berg).
July 14: "Der Rosenkavalier" (R. Strauss).
July 16: "Die Zauberflöte" (Mozart).
July 18: "La Traviata" (Verdi).
STUTTGART, National Theater (tel: 203.24.44).
Stuttgart Ballet — July 16 and 18: "Don Giovanni" (Béjart, Chopin).
OPERA — July 14: "Falstaff" (Verdi).

GREECE

ATHENS, Festival (tel: 322.14.59).
BALLET — July 10-13: Grands Ballets Canadiens.
July 16 and 17: Athens Experimental Ballet.
CONCERT — July 15: Athens State Orchestra, Dmitri Chorafas conductor, Leonidas Kavakos violin.
OPERA — July 18: "Macbeth" (Verdi).
July 19: "King Priam" (Tippett).

ITALY

GENOA, International Ballet Festival (tel: 59.16.97).
BALLET — July 15-17: Ballet Theatre de L'Arche "Babel Babel" (Mahler, Marin).
July 18-21: Ballet National de Marseilles, "A Zizi Con Amore" (Petit).
MILAN, Teatro alla Scala (tel: 80.91.26).
OPERA — July 13: "Andrea Chénier" (Giordano), "Don Pasquale" (Donizetti).
VENICE, Museo Correr (tel: 25625).
EXHIBITION — To July 28: "Le Venizie Possibili."
•Palazzo Fortuny (tel: 70.09.95).
EXHIBITION — To July 28: "Horst, Photography. 1931-1984."
VERONA, Arena di Verona (tel: 23520)
BALLET — July 14: "Giselle" (Adolphe Adam).
OPERA — July 13 and 19: "Il Trovatore" (Verdi).

JAPAN

TOKYO, Goto Museum (tel: 703.06.61).
EXHIBITION — To July 28: "Chinese Pottery from Han to Ming dynasties."
•Kokuritsu Noh-gakudo (tel: 423.13.31).
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 18: "Noh Masks."
•Zeit Photo Salon (tel: 246.13.70).
EXHIBITON — To Sept. 16: "Tsukuba City."

NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Amsterdam Museum of History (tel: 25.58.22).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 8: "Imagination Seizes Power: a brief survey of European protest movements in the 60's."
•Art Theater (tel: 25.94.95).
THEATER — To July 28: "Piaf" (Gems), American Repertory Theater.
•Koninklijk Paleis op de Dam (tel: 24.86.98).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 8: "French Bibliographic History in The Netherlands."
•Maison Descartes (tel: 22.61.54).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 27: "Descartes and The Netherlands."
•Nieuwe Kerk (tel: 23.64.32).
EXHIBITIONS — To Aug. 20: "Out and About in Amsterdam: From the Fairgrounds to the Theater, 1780-1813."
To Aug. 20: "Anarchism in France and The Netherlands."
•Rijksmuseum (tel: 73.21.21).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 29: "Rembrandt," drawings.
•Van Gogh Museum (tel: 76.48.81).
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 11: "Les fleurs du mal" Félicien Rops and Charles Beaudelaire.
•Westerkerk (tel: 24.77.66).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 15: "The World of Anne Frank, 1929-1945."
THE HAGUE, North Sea Jazz Festival (tel: 54.29.58).
July 14: Ray Charles, Johnny Otis, Ray Barretto, Fats Domino, Joe Williams and the Count Basie Orchestra.
ROTTERDAM, Boymans-van Beuningen Museum (tel: 36.14.05).
EXHIBITION — To July 14: "Masterpieces from the Hermitage Museum in Leningrad."

PORTUGAL

SINTRA, Festival (tel: 923.39.19).
EXHIBITION — To July 30: "Liszt in Lisbon (1845)."
CONCERT — July 13: Endellion String Quartet (Beethoven, Smetanana).
RECITALS — July 14: Trio Euphonia (Schubert).
July 15: Jennifer Smith soprano, Gary Peacock piano (Britten, Schumann).
•Regional Museum (tel: 923.39.18).
EXHIBITION — July 15-28: "Christine Hélène."

SPAIN

MADRID, Museo Español de Arte Contemporáneo (tel: 449.24.53).
EXHIBITION — To July 31: "Luis Tomasello."
•Palacio de Velázquez y Cristal (tel: 274.77.75).
EXHIBITION — To July 22: "Spanish Sculpture 1930-1936."
•Teatro de la Zarzuela (tel: 429.12.86).
OPERA — July 16: "Otello" (Verdi), with Placido Domingo.
SAN SEBASTIAN, Jazz Festival (tel: 42.31.80) — July 17-21: Joe Williams and The Count Basie Orchestra, Scott Hamilton, Sun Ra Arkestra, Johnny Winter, Kenny Drew, Woody Shaw, Slide Hampton.

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH, National Gallery of Modern Art (tel: 556.89.21).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 8: "S.J. Pepsoe, 1871-1935."
•National Portrait Gallery (tel: 556. 89.21).
EXHIBITON — To Sept. 29: "Treasures of Fyvie."

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA, Musée de l'Athénée (tel: 29.75.66).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 29: "Chagall, Picasso, Ernst, Klee, Léger and Calder: Tapestries and Engravings."
•Parc Lullin (tel: 74.10.16).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 8: "Promenades."
•Petit Palais (tel: 46.14.33).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 30: "Montparnasse 'Belle Epoque': From Chagall to Buffet."

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, American Museum of Natural History (tel: 873.13.00).
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 31: "Maya: Treasures of an Ancient Civilization."
•Metropolitan Museum of Art (tel: 535.77.10).
EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 1: "Man and the Horse."
To Sept. 5: "Revivals and Explorations in European decorative arts."
•Museum of Modern Art (tel:708.94.00).
EXHIBITON — To Oct. 1: "Kurt Schwitters."

WALES

CARDIFF, St. David's Hall (tel: 37.12.36).
CONCERTS — July 17: Hallé Orchestra, Owain Arwel Hughes conductor (Elgar, Wood).
July 19: BBC Concert Orchestra, Lain Sutherland conductor, Marilyn Hill Smith soprano.

FOR FUN AND PROFIT

The Schiphol Connection: Gateway to Deregulation?

by Roger Collis

NEELIE SMIT-KROES, Dutch minister of transport and public works, no-nonsense liberal and the doyenne of the airline deregulation movement in Europe, makes the issue breathtakingly simple: "To fly is just a product like clothes; it's nothing exceptional. We are living in a community, so let's give consumers the opportunity of flying to as many places as possible at a good price. Governments are looking to the survival of their national carriers rather than what they can be doing for the community. We need to accept that aviation is an economic activity and the market has to be free to do its work."

For Smit-Kroes, this is more than a policy, or even an article of faith; this is a crusade. She is fighting hard for liberalization not only of fares, but capacity, and new air routes opened up between small as well as large airports. (A measure of the task is the recent refusal of Alitalia to allow KLM to open a new route between Amsterdam and Venice, and to stop three KLM flights to Rome so as to redress Alitalia's 48.7 percent share of the traffic between the two countries to 50 percent.)

Smit-Kroes and Nicholas Ridley, her opposite number in Britain, are two of the principal movers and shakers in the battle against airline protectionism in Europe. The liberal Anglo-Dutch bilateral agreement signed in June 1984 has now been extended into what amounts to an "open skies" regime. Airlines can file whatever fares they like (full economy and business class as well as discount, or "promotional" fares, subject only to disapproval by both governments. ("People must recognize that all tariffs are lower than before," says Smit-Kroes.)

This power of double veto is to prevent "predatory" pricing that "breaks up the market." One measure is consistency. Smit-Kroes recalls one U. S. airline in 1978 offering a promotional fare of one guilder from Amsterdam to New York. "I said I'd allow it if they kept the fare for at least one year. But of course they couldn't. They came to me on their knees after two weeks and asked to withdraw it. This kind of thing just deludes the public. The government has the right and duty to intervene," she says.

The Anglo-Dutch agreement has turned out to be a huge success. Traffic on the Amsterdam-London route has grown almost twice as fast as traffic between these cities and other points in Europe. Some fares have come down and restrictions on others have been eased. Eleven airlines are currently serving four different airports in the Netherlands and 23 in Britain. There are now more points in Britain with a direct service to Schiphol than there are to Heathrow.

This reflects the importance of Schiphol as an international gateway. (There is a population of 180 million within a radius of 250 miles.) One-third of Schiphol's nine million passengers on scheduled airlines last year were transferring to other destinations. The airport has about 65 scheduled carriers serving 185 destinations in 90 countries.

Schiphol is consistently popular with travelers. In a poll last April, members of the International Air Travelers Association voted Schiphol their favorite airport for comfort and convenience. It is a single terminal airport with an average connecting time of 40 to 50 minutes. Maximum walking time from an aircraft to another is 10 minutes. It is remarkably free of congestion, it has a capacity far in excess of its current traffic, there is a hotel in the transit area, an abundance of restaurants and services and duty-free shops said to be the most reasonable in Europe.

The Dutch have an expansion plan, to cost $400 million over the next 10 years, to boost capacity to 25 to 30 million passengers. It includes the addition of a fifth pier, improved facilities for regional carriers, a new business center, a fully automated baggage handling system, better access to the airport by road and improving the already excellent rail services from the station underneath the terminal building. The so-called Schiphol-line connects with the international railroad network to destinations in Belgium, West Germany and beyond.

What this all means, is that Schiphol — in many ways a showcase airport, strategically in a liberal corner of Europe — will hasten the domino effect that Anglo-Dutch deregulation is having on neighboring countries, especially West Germany and Belgium, by siphoning off traffic. It was mainly fear of

Dutch minister sees flying as 'just a product'

losing traffic that forced West Germany to sign a liberal bilateral agreement (although not as liberal as that with the Dutch) with Britain at the end of last year. This was followed by a similar agreement between Britain and Luxembourg. Belgium has also liberalized its bilateral agreement with Britain. Many fares between Britain and the Continent have come down as a result. And there is heightened awareness among travelers, especially American, to alternate routings to Europe via Heathrow and Schiphol.

Smit-Kroes maintains that "it's not only a question of tariffs; you have first to have free competition, which means access to the market and being able to mount the capacity you want." This has been a major obstacle, she says, to crafting new bilateral agreements. "My sorrow is dealing with people who have a completely different philosophy on transport. For example, when I asked the French for more access to their market, they said: Start with lowering the tariffs. That's completely the wrong way. It's so hard to discuss. If we ask for a flight to Le Havre, it's asking for something out of this world. We can get it only if we give up a flight to Paris."

Within the European Community, there is a split between the protectionist south and the more liberal north; Portugal, Spain, Italy and France are the most recalcitrant. A country like Belgium is somewhere in between. It seems that the Germans might soon be prepared to do a deal with the Dutch.

Meanwhile the British and Dutch plan to exert pressure for multilateral liberalization at the European Transport Council, which the Dutch will chair for the first six months of next year, followed by the British. "Ridley and I made a deal that we would handle it together to give us a full year of the chairmanship," Smit-Kroes says. One item on the agenda will be the extension of the EC interregional directive, which allows free entry for aircraft carrying up to 70 passengers on routes between "category two" airports, to include major hubs. This would open up more routes and provide consumers with a greater choice.

"We are fighting for a market-oriented policy for air transport. We are trying it at the conference table and by example. But we need pressure from consumers who say to their parliaments that they don't accept this situation any more," Smit-Kroes says.

And the ideal situation? "The one we have with Britain. Nothing is ideal but this is deregulation and it's working quite well. That's the system we need in Europe." ■

John Gilbert

Continued from page 7

lowed, while in the provinces it had a happy ending. Later, in the 1930s, when his popularity had declined, Garbo generously sought to restore Gilbert's fortunes with a comeback attempt. She insisted that he — instead of Laurence Olivier — play her lover in the talkie "Queen Christina." He was given the role, but his reappearance stirred little interest and brought no offers for his services.

GILBERT rose to movie eminence on the wings of the Latin lover craze inaugurated by Rudolph Valentino. When Valentino died suddenly in 1926 Gilbert replaced him, though he was certainly a less glamorous performer. Already several non-Latin screen stars — Ronald Colman, Ricardo Cortez and to a lesser degree John Barrymore and the elder Douglas Fairbanks — took on a Latin look. When the talkies arrived it was the WASP types — Gary Cooper, Spencer Tracy, Robert Montgomery and Clark Gable — who were favored. Two roles promised by Thalberg to Gilbert went to Gable.

It was Gilbert's dashing style and verve that made him a darling of the '20s, and that decade was his true realm. An effective silent screen lover, schooled and publicized by Thalberg, he fell below Valentino in that capacity. That he was a gifted artist-actor is open to question. He was a headliner and not an intuitive interpreter. Whatever uniform or hairdo he sported, whether posing as a Russian, a Prussian, a Latin or an Americano, he was John Gilbert doing and sometimes overdoing his number.

Possibly in happier circumstances he might have developed. There is a hint of this in one of his talkies, "Downstairs," which he wrote himself. As a callous bounder of a chauffeur employed in a Viennese household — a character obviously borrowed from Strindberg's "Miss Julie" — he delivered one of his best performances.

It may be that had he left the cinema for the stage he would have matured into the actor he wanted to be. He had had only stock company training as a child and moviemaking had transformed him into a trickster, repeating his routine over and over in plots brewed at studio conferences. He was in need of higher theatrical education and his fantastic success in films blinded him. Instead of meeting a new challenge and going forward, he retreated into heavy drinking and dreams of murdering Louis B. Mayer. He sat out his long $10,000-a-week-contract, consigned now and then to a third-rate movie, sank into a despondent state and died prematurely.

Gilbert, his friends have testified, engagingly mocked the heated ballyhoo methods of Thalberg, who billed his star as "The Great Lover of the Silver Screen," but, naturally enough, his missed the idiotic mob adoration when it disappeared.

His daughter has not sentimentalized her portrait of him, aware that he contributed to his own downfall, but there is a stab of pathos in the story of a onetime idol and his bewilderment when yesterday's magic no longer cast its spell.

Recently, revivals of two of his better films — "Flesh and the Devil" and "A Woman of Affairs," a censor-cautious adaptation of Michael Arlen's sensational sex novel, "The Green Hat," a best-seller of 1924, with Garbo as the lady of frail virtue — have found enthusiastic audiences. An event of the autumn London season is to be a reshowing of "The Big Parade," with symphony orchestra accompaniment.

It appears after all, though he is gone he has not been forgotten. ■

TRAVEL

Waters and Memories of a Spanish Spa

by Mary Peirson Kennedy

CARRATRACA, Spain — Billing itself as the Switzerland of Andalusia, this tiny mountain village is hoping to bring back some of its lost days of glory when Empress Eugénie of France, Alexandre Dumas, Lord Byron and several kings of Spain were among the thousands who poured into town to take the waters.

The sulfur waters — claimed to be beneficial for rheumatism, nervous disorders, infertility and skin ailments — still gush forth at 700 liters (185 gallons) a minute into the elegant marble and stone building that once belonged to the Countess of Teba, as Eugénie was before becoming Napoleon III's consort. The marble bath she used still stands at one end of the building as does a commode for a chamber pot that perhaps she also used.

The baths are open every year from July 1 to Sept. 30, and for 8,000 pesetas (about $45) for 15 days one can daily drink, bathe, shower or inhale the vapors of sulfur water (the sulfurous odor is faint) under the care of a resident doctor.

In front of the baths is the Hostal del Principe, built in 1830 as a residence for the Ferdinand VII when he came to hunt the *capra hispanica* in the days when this goat, indigenous to the area, was plentiful. Today the mountainous area behind Carratraca is about the last refuge of this handsome animal, and it is about to be declared a national refuge offering very limited and expensive hunting until the herds can be built up again.)

The hostal remains one of the nicest buildings in town, with a beautiful patio, spacious but sparsely furnished rooms and simple but well prepared meals.

A hundred years ago the town abounded with gambling casinos, elegant carriages and nightly parties in the spacious summer residences of the wealthy.

Except for a few Victorian villas, all this has vanished (including the more than 7,000 people who crowded into town during the season), but what remains is a small but dedicated group of people who spend their vacations here, some taking the waters and some not. It is a group that would just as soon that the rest of the world not know about this peaceful little retreat, its cool summer days, its friendly people and its serene atmosphere.

SET in the northern part of the province of Málaga, the area surrounding Carratraca is a nature lover's paradise — full of hiking paths into the mountains, Mozarabic and Christian ruins, mountain lakes for swimming, and the cave of Doña Trinidad, 11 kilometers (seven miles) from town.

This cave is not for the timid. To get inside one must pass through an obstacle course of rocks, but in the interior steps have been built. Anyone can go there and there is no charge, but it is more interesting to go with Don Miguel Guerrero, a genial man who is secretary of the city hall, an amateur historian and above all a promotor of his hometown. He can be found most weekday mornings in his office in the huge Arabic-style wood and stone *palacio* that serves as city hall now, but was once the summer residence of Doña Trinidad Grund, Carratraca's onetime patroness. The daughter of a noted inventor and industrialist, Doña Trinidad had great faith in the curative powers of the waters.

Don Miguel will tell you to bring your own lighting and to be prepared to climb some very precarious rock formations amid magnificent stalagmite formations. The cave has some interesting prehistoric drawings. To make an appointment with Don Miguel for seeing the caves call 45.80.16. There is no set price for the trip but a group of up to eight might offer him 2,000 pesetas (about $12).

Janet Mendel

In Carratraca's sulfur baths.

Twenty kilometers (12 miles) from Carratraca is a area known as El Chorro, a series of emerald-green man-made lakes set in the midst of sloping pine forests where one can picnic and swim. Beyond El Chorro, on the road to Alora, are the remains of a stone church of the Mozarabs, Spanish Christians under Moslem rule who adopted the Arabic language and culture. In the next village from Carratraca, Ardales, there are lovely sixth-century castle ruins that dominate the hill overlooking the town.

As a village, Carratraca is relatively new. Founded in 1820, its population has always been about 1,100. The town is filled with whitewashed houses and verdant patios. Most of the residents own plots of land outside of town where they cultivate almonds, olives and lemons. At the top of the town there is a bull ring built during the heyday of the baths (again due to the largesse of Doña Trinidad) and according to Don Miguel, some of the stones used in its construction go back to Roman times. "There is no doubt that Romans and Greeks used the waters here," he says.

"Castles and museums are everywhere, but good people are hard to find," says Sylvia North, a journalist who has written extensively about her adopted home and one of a handful of foreigners who live here full time. She and her husband, Frank, a sculptor, bought an abandoned mill 12 years ago and have slowly renovated it. "You can't imagine how wonderful a place this is, I stopped feeling like a foreigner almost immediately," she recalls.

Matareo Benavides, 24, who works at the baths (his family owns them) says that young people come from all over to Saturday night music sessions in the bars in the central plaza, that the town holds poetry contests and art shows and that because so many people have land to work the unemployment is not as severe here as in other parts of the province. Francisco Gutierrez, 27, left the dress-designing business in Madrid and came home to form his own small business of making very modern clothes for the young. His frequent fashion shows at the Hostal del Principe are major social events.

THE annual village fair is held Aug. 13-15 and there are unusually good bulls and well-known bullfighters for the fights, thanks to the generosity of a foreigner who has good reason to be grateful to Carratraca. Wolfram Theuemeister, a German, crashed his two-engine plane into the side of the mountain behind the town on a foggy day in 1981. A quickly organized rescue team from the village got him and his six passengers out safely.

The popularity of the baths is coming back. The villagers proudly tell you that the heir to the Norwegian throne was born just one year after Princess Sonia visited the baths of Carratraca. Eighty people can be served in the marble baths and upstairs rooms. During the season, there are other small pensions, but the Hostal del Principe is the only one open year round. It offers full pension at 1,800 pesetas a person or 700 pesetas for lodging alone. The hotel has 34 rooms, single and double, but there are no private baths. In the summer it is best to reserve (tel: Carratraca 45-8020).

At the entrance of the town there is a small restaurant, El Trillo, that has become popular with people from all over the province. Juan Sanchez, the owner, keeps the menu small. His specialties are an excellent paté, tender beef and pork, and fresh fish. In season game can be ordered ahead of time. For reservations call 45.81.99.

Carratraca is 58 kilometers (about 35 miles) from Málaga. Take route C344 from Málaga to Pizzarra and then route C337 for Alora and from there to Carratraca. ■

Mary Peirson Kennedy is a journalist who writes on Spanish cultural affairs.

Searching for the Real Picodon

Continued from page 7

winning smile and hearty laugh, also sells another regional specialty, known as *foudjou*. For foudjou, she combines leftover cheese — usually what remains at the bottom of the previous batch of foudjou — with roquefort, fromage blanc, hot peppers and gnole. It is a wonderful, spreadable cheese, pungent enough to make your eyes water.

Cheese made on the Tariot and Magnet farms can be purchased at the farm or at the several outdoor food markets listed below.

What does one look for in buying picodon? There is no surefire indicator, but after sampling dozens of farm-made goat cheese all over France, I have found one consistent theme: The best young chèvre is usually the purest white, clean and fresh looking, and firm enough to stand up on its own. On the contrary, some of the best aged chèvre I've ever tasted looked like shriveled little rocks, with a gray or orangish rind, and a fine covering of blueish mold.

To sample excellent picodon in the area's restaurants, I have two spots to recommend highly, both modest local establishments, where one should eat well for around 100 francs a person.

NOT far from the village of Saoû (pronounced *soo*), which will hold it's annual Picodon festival on July 21, there is Restaurant Maille, where, along with a truly piquant picodon on the cheese platter, there are two items one cannot miss: the tender, creamy truffle omelet filled with honest, fragrant chunks of the region's black truffles, and superbly fresh *truite meunière*, trout fresh from a nearby hatchery cooked simply and quickly in butter. With the medley of regional specialties, order a fresh green salad and a bottle of one of the local Côtes-du-Rhône — the red from the cooperative in Vinsobres is just fine.

This is a simple, no-frills village restaurant, full of blue-collar workers and French couples on vacation with their dogs. There is only one copy of the handwritten menu — I guess the regulars know it by heart — so if you need to consult it, the waitress will have to pull it out of the glass case in the window.

L'Oustau d'Anaïs, north of Carpentras, is a bit fancier, a modern Provençal mas with pink stucco walls and a well-kept garden of olive trees, rosemary and thyme. The decor is a bit on the cute side, but ignore it and prepare yourself for some superb, original food prepared by the restaurant's owner, Yannick Daubert.

Her goal is to offer regional dishes you won't find on every menu, and she has succeeded royally. Who could complain about a steaming hot *terrine d'aubergine*, prepared with the loveliest, fresh eggplant and topped by a classic béchamel sauce? (The only problem is that the dish arrived a bit too hot, and it took a good 15 minutes for it cool down enough to sample.)

Another specialty, a must for those who love picodon at its most piquant, is her original *gratin de picodon au pebre d'ai*. The gratin, which is light enough to sample as a first course, hearty enough to stand on its own as a main course, is a piping hot blend of well-aged picodon covered lightly with cream and summer savory, the rosemary-like herb that goes by many names, including sarriette, poivre d'ain and poebre d'ain.

The dish could really be considered a Provençal fondue, for it is eaten by dipping slices of bread into the creamy mass. If you're lucky that day, the bread will come from the village bakery at nearby Crillon-le-Brave, where Didier Suran recently rebuilt an ancient wood-fired oven, making a marvelous pain de campagne. A visit to the newly restored, once-abandoned perched village is worth the minor detour.

Other excellent dishes to sample at l'Oustau d'Anaïs include the superb *sauté d'agneau au romarin*, infused with stalks of fresh rosemary, and the hearty *tian de pieds de porc aux truffes*, a sumptuous, fragrant dish prepared with exceptional care. With all of this, sample the house wine, a local red from the village of Bédoin.

The rolling cheese and dessert trays are hard to resist: A little wicker basket of fresh sarriette rests amid its regional cheese assortment, and desserts include a series of homemade sherbets served from stoneware crocks. Service is friendly, chatty and impeccable.

Regional markets for good picodon: Crest: Tuesday morning. Montélimar: Wednesday through Saturday mornings. Saillans: Sunday morning. Valréas: Wednesday and Saturday mornings.

La Fête du Picodon, July 21. At Saoû, 14 kilometers north of Dieulefit. For additional information on the annual fair, or for addresses of picodon farmers, contact Marcel Vaganay, Syndicat d'Initiative of Saoû, tel: (75) 76.01.72.

CHEESEMAKERS:

Picodon de Floréal, Guy and Michelle Tariot. From Saoû, take highway D538 east for 1 kilometer, look for the Ferme de Floréal sign on the left.

Picodon de Roche Colombe, Emile and Solange Magnet. From Saoû, take D538 west to D136. Continue along D136 for 300 meters in the direction of Soyuans. Turn left off D136 at the farm, at the base of the Roche Colombe mountain.

RESTAURANTS:

Restaurant Mielle, at La Paillette, five kilometers southeast of Dieulefit, 26220 Montjoux; tel: (75) 46.40.09. Closed October and November. No credit cards. Menus at 65 and 85 francs, including service but not wine. A la carte, about 100 francs a person, including wine and service.

L'Oustaù d'Anaïs, 15 kilometers northeast of Carpentras on route D974, 84410 Bédoin; tel: (90) 65.67.43. Closed Monday evening, Tuesday and October. Credit cards: American Express, Visa. Menus at 85 and 116 francs, including service but not wine. A la carte, about 100 francs a person, including wine and service.

Boulangerie Viennoiserie, Crillon-le-Brave, 84410 Bédoin; tel: (90) 65.68.30. Open 7:30 A.M. to noon and 3:30 to 7:30 P.M. Closed Monday. ■

CORRECTION: PLEASE DISREGARD INCORRECT TEXT PUBLISHED JUNE 5, 1985.

Nissan Unscrambles Teeming Tokyo With New, Fact-Packed Guidebook For Visitors

TOKYO: This sprawling metropolis of 12 million scurrying inhabitants is, without question, the world's most perplexing capital. Streets run in rings around the Imperial Palace. Building numbers are erratic and if a visitor doesn't read or speak Japanese, hopes of asking understandable directions or deciphering road signs are nil.

But new help is at hand: the just-published, distinctively orange-covered 132 page NISSAN GUIDE TO TOKYO AND ENVIRONS. A lucidly written, fact-packed English language compendium of every significant place, feature, address and telephone number that visiting tourists or executives need at their fingertips to take all the confusion out of a Tokyo tour.

Nissan, like the other giants in the automotive field, Michelin and Shell, has now gone into the guidebook business with a remarkable, and impressive paperback which fits snugly and conveniently in a pocket, attache case or pocketbook. Illustrating the well-written, thoroughly researched text are 25 easy-to-decipher street maps of various Tokyo locations. Little space has been wasted on pretty pictures; this is an informative hard-working guidebook for people in a hurry who badly need swift help.

The giant Japanese automotive firm obviously spared no expense in producing this detail-crammed book. Expert foreign correspondents from the U.S.A., U.K. and Switzerland, based in Tokyo and knowledgeable about the city, from its broad boulevards to its teeming back alleys, were hired to write the guide, and their insights give the volume an extra dimension not found in the usual tourist guide to monuments and nightspots.

They drop in such interesting tidbits as: Thursday is the only day of the week that the Horyuji treasures are on open display in Tokyo's national museum; or that 6.00 a.m. is auction time at the Tsukiji Fish Market when the best tuna are put on the block to be snapped up by the Sushi and Sashimi trade.

All of which makes this new Nissan Guide a significant new addition to every Asia-bound traveller's bookshelf.

Plans are to revise it every two years and to develop 15 new guide books on other areas of Japan in the near future. The next book in the series, on Kyoto/Osaka, is due out in October.

A copy of this new NISSAN GUIDE TO TOKYO AND ENVIRONS can be obtained by writing to:

Nissan Guide Clerk
Standard Advertising Inc.
Sumitomo Higashi Shimbashi Building
1-11 Hamamatsucho
1-Chome, Minato-Ku
Tokyo 105 Japan
Tel: (03) 434 8181

Price 1,000 yen, plus cost of packing and shipping.

DOONESBURY

Thursday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued from Page 6)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chge
36½	22	MerLyn	.80	2.4	24	6283	34	33¼	34	+ ⅜
3⅛	2	MesaOil				3204	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
22	12¼	MesaPt			J	3287	15¼	14⅞	15¼	+ ¼
34⅛	28¼	MesaR	1.76e	5.3		17	33½	33⅛	33½	+ ½
7½	5½	Mesab	.74e	11.2	8	71	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
4⅝	2¼	Mesbi				9	3½	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
33	22¾	MIE pfC	3.90	12.6		200e	33	32½	32½	— ½
63	45½	MIE pfF	8.12	13.0		510e	63¼	62¼	62¼	— ¼
59¼	45¼	MIE pfG	7.68	12.6		290e	61	59½	61	+1⅜
66½	49	MIE pfJ	8.32	12.4		300e	67½	65	67½	+3⅝
64½	45½	MIE pfL	8.12	13.1		60e	62	61½	62	
64	48½	MIE pfH	8.32	13.0		270e	64	63⅞	63⅞	
3⅜	2	MexFd				261	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
21⅝	17	MhCn pf	2.05	9.5		31	21⅝	21½	21½	
18	12⅝	McHER	1.40	8.5	10	5	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
7⅝	4	Micklav	.06	1.2	27	16	5⅛	5	5⅛	
55½	34⅞	Midcon	2.20	5.1	18	677	49⅝	48⅝	49⅝	— ⅛
15¼	10¼	MidSUt	1.76	11.9	5	79e	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
22¼	15¼	MidRes	1.00	5.7		15	17½	17⅜	17½	+ ⅛
32¼	22⅞	MWE	2.76	8.8	11	65	31⅝	31⅛	31½	+ ⅛
15¼	11½	MilnR	.44	3.6	15	23	12½	12½	12½	
86	73⅝	MINN	3.50	4.4	13	4403	80	79½	80	+1¼
35¼	25¼	MinPL	2.76	7.2	9	257	38⅝	37⅞	38⅝	+ ⅜
15⅝	6½	MisMns				44	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
8	5	Mitel				248	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
34⅝	23½	Mobil	2.20	7.4	10	8643	30⅞	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅝
3½	1½	vMobIH				30	⅝	½	½	
4¾	3⅞	ModCel			18	243	7	6⅞	7	
27⅝	16½	Mohasc	.40	1.3	13	154	31½	31	31	— ⅜
15	7	MohDt				198	2½	2⅜	2½	
50⅞	28⅞	MonCo	1.05i		11	107	49⅞	48½	48½	— ⅞
19½	14⅝	Monrch	.80	5.2	23	35	15½	15½	15½	
34⅝	27⅝	Monsan	2.50	5.0	11	2253	50¼	49½	50¼	+1
29½	16⅝	MonPw	2.00	6.8	11	609	29½	29	29¼	+ ⅛
19¼	15	MonSt	1.80a	9.3		41	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
10¼	6½	MONY	.88	9.0	11	93	9¾	9½	9½	
21⅝	17½	Moores	.72	3.5	14	344	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
26⅞	18⅝	MoorM	1.04	4.0	14	43	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
34	24	MorM pf	2.50	8.3		3	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
54¾	28¼	Morgn s	2.20	3.1	9	201	54½	53⅝	54⅝	
47¼	26⅞	MorKnd	1.48	3.5	10	654	42⅝	41⅝	41⅝	+ ⅛
24	18⅛	MorseS	.80	3.6	14	33	22½	22½	22½	
21	13	MtgRtn	1.76e	8.8	11	100	20⅛	20	20	+ ⅛
37½	23¼	Morton s	.84	2.7	10	437	31½	31	31½	
44⅛	29½	Motorola	.64	1.9	11	4036	34⅛	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
26⅞	19½	Munfrd	.54	2.3	12	173	23	21⅝	23	+1⅝
13⅝	7½	Munsys				14	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
23½	23½	MurphO	1.00	3.6	11	208	28⅛	28	28	
23¼	16½	MurryO	.40	3.3	10	61	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
14⅝	11½	MutOm	1.44	9.8		29	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ½
10⅞	8½	MyerL				20	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	

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12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chge
21½	16⅝	NAFCO	1.00	5.3	18	120	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
36½	20⅛	NBD s	1.40	4.0		305	35¼	34⅝	35¼	
21¼	15¼	NBI				2123	19⅝	19⅝	19½	+1½
22½	17½	NCH	.72	3.3	14	253	22	21⅝	22	+ ⅛
44½	27⅝	NCNB	1.32	3.0	10	276	43⅞	43	43⅞	— ½
31⅝	20⅝	NCR	.88	2.8	10	2878	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
9½	6½	NL Ind	.20	1.8		1023	11⅜	11	11	— ⅛
7⅛	1½	NVF				363	⅝	½	½	+ ⅛
55⅞	33½	NWA	.90	1.7	22	649	53⅝	51⅛	53⅝	+1⅝
83½	43⅝	NabscB	2.68	3.2	16	739	83	83	83	
83½	82	NabsB wd				534	83½	83½	83½	
28⅝	21⅛	Nalco	1.20	4.8	13	1049	25⅛	24½	25⅛	+ ⅝
29⅞	23⅛	Nashua				380	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
18½	10½	NCInv s	.36	2.8	14	114	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
32⅝	22⅝	NatDist	2.20	6.8	36	939	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	+ ⅝
20	11½	NatEdu			17	211	18⅝	17⅞	18	— ⅛
30½	18½	NatFG	2.08	7.3	7	51	29	28⅝	28⅝	
48⅝	27⅝	NatGyp	2.00	4.2	7	1533	47⅝	47	47½	
4⅝	2½	NtHom				488	4½	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
33⅝	22⅞	NI	.25	.9	68	303	27½	26⅝	27	— ⅛
65	50	NI pf	5.00	8.4		50	60	59	59½	+ ⅛
32⅞	17⅝	NMedE	.52	1.7	16	1213	32⅛	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
11½	6½	NMineS				15	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
29	22⅝	NIPresI	1.06	3.9	12	5	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	9½	NISemi			33	4434	12⅝	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
30⅝	22⅝	NYSvcIn	1.00	3.3	11	239	30⅝	29⅝	30	+ ⅛
18	11⅝	NStand	.40	2.7	12	3	15	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
7⅝	3	Norcen	.64e	5.4	7	11	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
32¼	23⅝	NorPw	2.84	8.7	10	331	32½	32½	32½	+ ⅛
12¼	8½	NorSvL	.50	4.1	9	4	11⅞	11½	11⅞	+ ⅛
46¼	31⅝	NEngEl	2.60	7.8	7	72	46⅝	45⅝	46	+ ⅛
27⅞	21⅝	NEnPl pf	2.76	10.5		4	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
29	22½	NJPsc	2.20	7.9	10	33	27⅝	27½	27⅝	+ ⅛
28½	16⅝	NYSEG	2.44	8.4	8	697	29⅝	28⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
76¼	53½	NYS pf	8.80	11.7		260e	75½	75½	75½	
19⅝	14½	NYS pf	2.10	11.2		8	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
31¼	24¼	NYS pfD	3.75	12.3		8	30½	30½	30½	+ ⅛
19	13½	Newell	.50	2.9	11	56	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
59½	17	Newhal	9.88e	17.5	27	20	56½	56½	56½	— ⅝
18	11⅝	Newmt	1.80e	10.1	5	55	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
9⅝	7	NewIRs	2.70e	30.9	9	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
46⅝	31	Newmt	1.00	2.3	39	443	43½	42½	43⅝	+ ⅜
19⅝	14	NwpnA				107	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	13½	NiagM	2.08	9.9	7	4178	21	20⅝	21	+ ⅛
31	22½	NiaMoh	2.40	11.3		470e	30	30	30	+1
31⅝	27½	NiaMoh	3.60	11.3		1300e	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅛
38	26	NiaMoh	4.10	11.4		200e	36⅛	36	36	
44	33	NiaMoh	4.85	11.2		900e	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	—1
65⅝	51½	NiaMoh	6.10	11.3		100e	54	54	54	+1
12⅝	8½	NiagSh	1.95e	12.8		114	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅝
18⅝	14⅝	Nicolet	.12	.8	18	31	13½	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
33½	24⅝	NIcor	3.04	9.1		287	33⅝	32⅝	33⅛	— ⅛
19½	12½	NiblAf	.12e	.8	42	195	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ½
70¼	48½	NorfkSo	3.40	5.0	9	399	68½	68	68	— ⅝
11	8⅝	NorfUt				54	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅝
47⅝	38	Norstr	2.40	5.1	16	147	47½	46½	47½	+ ⅝
49⅝	43	Norstr pf	4.68e	9.4		110	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	+ ½
19	12	Norlek	.08	.5	9	857	16⅝	16⅛	16½	
34⅝	23⅝	NACoal	1.10	3.2	7	73	35	34⅝	34⅝	
45¼	30	NAPhil	1.00	2.9	7	336	35⅛	34⅝	35	+ ⅝
20⅝	13⅝	NEuro	1.56e	9.8	10	32	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	+ ½
17⅝	11	NoestUt	1.58	9.1	4	96	17½	17½	17⅝	
19⅝	14⅝	NIndPS	1.54	12.7	9	7957	12⅝	12⅛	12½	
50⅝	36	NoSPw	3.52	7.1	9	936	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	+ ⅛
40	30	NSPw pf	4.08	10.7		40e	38	38	38	— ⅛
42	32½	NSP pf	4.16	9.7		200e	43	43	43	+2½
78	57	NSPw pf	7.84	10.3		4520e	76	75⅝	76	+ ⅛
69⅝	53	NSPw pf	7.00	10.4		400e	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	+ ⅛
43¼	31⅛	NorTel	.56			397	36⅝	36⅛	36⅝	
4⅝	2⅝	NthgsLg				7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
55⅛	29⅝	Nortrs s	1.20	2.2	14	11870	56⅝	54⅛	54½	—1⅛
62½	40⅝	NwInd	2.68	5.4	16	570	49⅝	49½	49½	— ⅛
23⅝	19½	NwPip pf	2.50	10.6		4	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	8	NwSrW				6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
38⅝	30⅝	Norton	2.00	5.6	12	1665	35⅝	34⅝	35½	+ ½
29½	21½	Norwal	1.80	6.5	16	1927	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	+ ⅛
57	48½	Norwst	6.07e	11.0		219	55	54½	55	+1
54⅝	50	Nwst pf	5.71e	10.4		5	55	55	55	+1
50⅝	20⅝	Novo	.36e	.8	15	5479	34	33	34	+1⅛
42	27	Nucor	.40	.9	12	604	43¼	41	42⅝	+1⅞
8⅝	3	NurHl	.08i			63	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
91	60⅝	NYNEX	6.40	7.1	9	1766	90⅝	90½	90⅝	+ ⅛

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12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chge
5⅝	1½	Oakind				289	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
36	24	OakItP	1.52	4.3	13	3	35	35	35	
34⅝	23½	OccPet	2.50	7.6	10	1962	33⅝	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅝
14⅝	9½	OceanDr				16	13⅝	13	13	— ⅛
24½	20¼	OcCP pf	2.50	10.6		5	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
21½	17½	OccP pf	2.12	9.9		5	21½	21⅝	21½	+ ⅛
22½	18½	OccP pf	2.30	10.4		4	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
57	48⅝	OccP pf	6.25	11.3		422	55⅝	55	55⅝	— ⅝
113	105⅝	OccP pf	15.50	14.2		270	109½	108⅝	109½	+ ⅝
109	101½	OccP pf	14.62	13.5		12	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	— ⅛
32⅝	20	ODECO	1.00	4.8	15	34	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
31⅝	24½	Ogden	1.80	5.9	15	105	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	9⅝	OhioEd	1.88	12.1	6	4149	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
35½	26	OhEd pf	4.40	12.6		310e	36	35	35	
58½	41	OhEd pf	6.24	12.7		280e	58⅝	58	58	+ ⅛
62¼	43	OhEd pf	7.36	11.9		200e	62	62	62	
66	45	OhEd pf	8.20	12.6		1350e	65	65	65	
29⅝	18½	OhEd pf	3.50	12.4		18	28⅝	27⅝	28⅝	+ ⅝
31½	21	OhEd pf	3.70	12.1		39	31⅛	30⅝	31⅛	+ ⅝
16½	11⅝	OhEd pf	1.80	11.1		17	16⅛	16	16⅛	
68½	47½	OhEd pf	8.44	12.9		10e	67	67	67	—1⅛
37⅝	31⅛	OhMgm	4.04	12.3	16	30e	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
68⅝	52½	OhPwr pfC	7.60	11.3		400e	67	67	67	—1⅛
32½	25½	OhPwr pfH	3.75	11.9		4	31½	31½	31½	+ ½
21⅝	15¼	OhPwr pfG	2.27	10.9		40	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅝
109½	99¼	OhPwr pfA	14.00	12.8		190e	109	109	109	
70	53	OhPwr pfD	7.76	11.4		200e	68	68	68	—1½
26⅝	19½	OhioGE	2.00	7.8	11	155	25⅝	25⅝	25½	
9⅛	7½	OhioSt pf	.80	9.4		130e	9	8⅞	8½	— ½
36⅝	26⅞	Olin	1.50	4.7	10	237	32½	32½	32	+ ⅝
17⅝	5⅝	Omncre				1123	7	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅝
19⅝	12	Oneida	.80	6.2	9	48	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
33⅝	26⅝	ONEOK	2.56	8.0	11	230	32⅛	31⅝	32	+ ⅛
29	19⅝	OranRk	2.14	7.4	10	576	28⅝	28	28⅝	
13⅞	7⅝	Orange	.53i	5.1	19	59	10⅝	10	10⅝	— ⅛
28½	19½	OrlnC	.76	2.8		36	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	+ ⅛
12⅝	8½	OrlnR			41	1628	12⅝	11½	11½	— ½
9⅝	6½	Orion pf	.50	5.9		23	8½	8½	8½	— ½
33⅝	24	Orion pf	2.75	9.5		334	32½	31⅞	32⅛	— ⅝
31½	18⅝	OutBkM	.64	2.8	9	199	22⅝	22½	22½	
21½	18½	OvrMT	.72	3.3	12	9	18½	18½	18½	
19	13	OvShip	.50	3.0	11	315	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
31½	18⅝	OwenC	1.40	4.0	8	396	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	
48⅝	34½	OwenIll	1.80	3.7	10	2045	48⅝	48½	48⅝	+ ½
15¼	10½	Oxford	.44	3.1	13	148	14	13⅞	14	+ ½

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12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chge
35⅝	18⅝	PHH	1.00	2.8	14	246	36	35⅝	35⅝	+ ⅛
43½	27⅝	PPG	1.60	3.7	10	1334	43⅝	42⅝	43⅝	+ ⅛
29⅞	15	PSA	.60	2.0	65	218	30½	29⅞	30	+ ⅛
22¼	13½	PSA pf	1.90	8.5		119	22⅝	21⅞	22¼	+ ½
20½	13½	PacAs	1.54	10.7		7	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅛
46⅝	30⅝	PacLte	3.32	7.1	13	143	46⅝	46⅛	46⅝	— ⅛
29	21⅝	PcLum	1.20	4.4	16	413	27½	27	27½	
10	5⅝	PacRes	.05e	.8	28	31	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	12½	PacRs pf	2.00	10.2		4	19½	19½	19½	
17½	12	PacSci	.40	2.6	12	26	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
81⅝	55½	PacTele	5.72	7.0	10	1260	82⅝	80⅝	81⅝	+ ⅝
30⅝	21½	PacInc	2.32	7.5	9	2145	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	
33⅝	28⅝	PacLt pf	4.07	12.5		109	32⅝	32½	32⅝	
43⅝	25	PainWb	.60	1.7	49	710	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
34⅝	26⅝	PainWt pf	2.52	7.4		29	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	— ½
39	27	PalmBc	1.20	3.5	15	231	35⅝	34	34	— ⅝
34½	20⅝	PanAm	.70	2.1	10	26	32½	32½	32½	
7¼	4	PanAm				1404	7⅛	7	7⅛	
3⅝	1⅝	PanAw wi				107	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
21	13½	PandxN	.20	1.2	23	1004	17⅝	16½	16⅝	— ⅝
41½	31	PannEC	2.30	6.4	10	1855	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	3½	PanIPr			30	537	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	13⅝	PaperOf	.80	4.2	15	1303	19½	19	19½	
18⅝	9½	Pardyn			30	583	11½	10⅝	11	
21½	11½	ParkE s				15	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
6	4⅝	ParkDrl	.16	3.3		248	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
39½	25⅝	ParkH	1.32	3.3	11	270	34	33⅝	33⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	14	ParkPn	.52i	2.8	46	21	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
2½	1½	PatPtrl				5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
17½	11½	PayNP	.64	4.5	15	294	14½	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
23⅝	13½	PayChk	.16	.9	15	1404	16⅝	16½	16⅝	
10⅝	6½	Peabdy	.20	2.0	24	39	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝		Pengo				101	⅝	½	½	
58½	43½	PenCen			11	2158	52	50⅝	51	—1⅝
55⅝	44⅝	Penney	2.36	4.8	9	795	49⅛	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅛
27⅛	22	PnPL	2.56	9.4	9	268	27½	26⅞	27⅛	+ ⅛
40	30	PaPL pf	4.50	11.1		300e	40½	40½	40½	+1½
78⅛	57⅝	PaPL pf	8.60	11.7		440e	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	+ ⅝
28⅞	23½	PaPL dpr	3.42	11.8		82	29	28⅝	29	+ ⅝
27½	20	PaPL dpr	2.90	11.3		3	26	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
72⅛	56½	PaPL pr	8.40	11.8		260e	71	70	71	+1
28⅞	22⅝	PaPL dpr	3.25	11.7		8	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
30½	25½	PaPL dpr	3.75	12.3		12	30⅝	30	30⅝	+ ⅛
99⅝	81⅝	PaPL pr	11.00	11.2		10e	98	98	98	
106½	84½	PaPL pr	13.00	12.4		80e	105	105	105	+ ½
70⅛	55	PaPL pr	8.00	11.9		50e	67½	67½	67½	
73⅝	50	PaPL pr	8.70	11.9		290e	73	72	73	+1
40¼	31½	PenAll	2.20	5.6	13	849	39½	38⅝	39½	+ ⅛
25⅝	20	PenwPl	1.60	6.7		27	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅝
54⅝	30⅝	PennCp	2.20	4.2	24	1789	52⅝	50⅞	52	+ ⅝
18⅝	9½	PenEn	.70	6.9	7	209	17⅝	17	17⅝	+ ⅛
45½	26	PepBw	.40	.9	19	189	44⅞	44	44⅝	+1
22⅝	13	PepBwi				1	22½	22½	22½	+ ½
60½	39⅞	PepsiCo	1.76	3.0	26	5744	59½	57⅞	59½	+1⅛
30½	17⅞	PerkEl	.56	2.2	13	291	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
9⅛	7⅝	Pmrgn	1.21e	14.7	7	605	8½	8	8½	+ ⅛
22	14	PetrDr	.28	1.3	16	81	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
44	31	Petrie	1.40	3.6	15	507	38½	38	38½	— ⅛
28⅝	24⅛	PetRy	2.72e	14.0		31	26½	26½	26½	+ ½
17	14	PetRy pf	1.37	9.5		10	14½	14½	14½	
6⅝	2⅛	Pfizer	.95e	34.5		149	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
51½	29⅝	Phizer	.148	.2	16	10257	52⅝	50⅝	52½	+ ⅝
22⅛	12⅛	PhelpD				157e	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅝
51	34	PhilMr pf	5.00	10.0		20	50	49⅝	50	+ ⅝
44⅝	30½	PhilbS	.84	1.2	27	9409	44⅝	43½	43⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	9	PhilgEl	2.20	13.6	6	587e	16⅝	16	16½	— ⅛
31	22	PhilEl pf	3.80	13.1		50e	29	29	29	
34	25⅝	PhilEl pf	4.30	13.0		170e	33⅝	33	33	
36½	25	PhilEl pf	4.40	12.6		30e	35	35	35	—1
37½	25½	PhilEl pf	4.68	13.6		100e	35	35	35	+ ½
67½	50½	PhilEl pf	8.75	13.5		200e	65	65	65	+ ⅛
11½	9½	PhilEl pf	1.41	13.0		39	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	½
10⅝	6	PhilEl pf	1.33	13.1		177	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
60	43	PhilEl pf	7.85	13.5		300e	58	58	58	
10½	6⅞	PhilEl pf	1.28	13.1		181	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
126	97	PhilEl pf	12.12	14.3		130e	123	123	123	
79	55	PhilEl pf	9.52	12.8		50e	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	+ ⅛
60½	44	PhilEl pf	7.80	13.2		800e	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	
60	43½	PhilEl pf	7.75	13.2		40e	58½	58½	58½	
23⅝	13½	PhilSub	1.32	6.2	13	16	21½	21½	21½	
95½	67½	PhilMr	4.00	4.7	11	5508	84½	84⅝	84½	— ⅛
25	18⅝	Philprn	.48	2.0	13	467	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
60⅛	26	Phillip pf	1.00	1.7		25	62	60	60½	+2
18½	11½	PhillPrs	1.00	8.4	8	936e	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
23½	22⅝	PhilPet				526e	23⅝	23⅝	23½	+ ⅛
28½	16	Philum	.40	1.6	12	27	25	24⅝	25½	+ ⅛

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12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chge
52⅝	29½	QuakO s	1.24	2.4	15	777	52⅝

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Herald International Tribune

BUSINESS/FINANCE

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TECHNOLOGY

Interest in Picturephones Revives After Poor Start

By ERIC N. BERG
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Wall Street analysts wrote off the technology long ago, and telecommunications consultants are not much more hopeful. But picturephones — telephones with cameras and monitors attached so callers can see each other — may soon establish themselves in the market following some favorable scientific developments, proponents of the technology say.

It has been more than 20 years since visitors to the 1964 World's Fair in Flushing Meadows, New York, marveled at the first picturephone. Despite the initial fascination with the concept, however, the picturephone never took hold. Transmitting pictures required high-speed phone lines that most households could not afford. And using picturephones for long-distance business meetings meant either traveling to "teleconferencing" centers outside one's office or equipping conference rooms with costly monitors, cameras and microphones.

Only the most crucial parts of an image need to be transmitted.

"It could cost you $1 million just to install the room," said Charles W. Smith, a specialist in new services for American Telephone & Telegraph Co., which showed the 1964 picturephone and has since scrapped it. "The costs were prohibitive."

NOW, however, a number of small companies, including Widcom Inc. of Campbell, California; Pictel Corp. of Peabody, Massachusetts, and Avelex of Lanham, Maryland, are trying to revive picturephone technology by addressing its principal drawbacks: inconvenience and cost.

Instead of offering public teleconferencing rooms as AT&T did when it set up 11 teleconferencing centers around the United States a few years ago, virtually all the small companies are focusing on providing picturephone-type service inside corporations because they believe managers will not travel to make a phone call.

The companies' researchers have also devised a way to sharply reduce the price by transmitting pictures over low-speed phone lines costing far less than their high-speed predecessors.

At the heart of all their work is the same basic concept: Converting pictures to digital form, compressing the digital information so it can flow more rapidly over phone lines, and transmitting only the most crucial parts of an image.

Scientists are quickly discovering that by stripping away unimportant background information from a picture, and by continually transmitting only that part of a picture that is moving, such as a caller's head, an image can still be displayed on the other end. (Fixed images do not have to be repeatedly sent.) The result is a picture of fair of quality — similar to that of television pictures sent from astronauts in space. The approach has come to be called "picture squeezing."

"In cases like these, most of the time on the phone is spent looking at documents or the subject of a business meeting," said Robert D. Widergren, president of Widcom. "Those are mostly still images."

Picture squeezing, in fact, has enabled Widcom to develop a desktop picturephone that transmits images at the rate of 56,000 bits a second. That may sound fast, but it is a fraction of the 1.5 million bits a second normally required for video transmission. The slower speed has cut transmission costs to $45 an hour, compared with $700 an hour using the faster speed. Avelex and Pictel should be able to offer service at similar or even lower prices when they come out with their own 56-kilobit-a-second picturephones early in 1986.

"If picturephone technology were to remain inconvenient and considerably expensive, it would remain unpopular," said G. William Meeker, Avelex's technical manager. "Our thrust is to

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 5)

U.S. Bank Lifts Net By 39%

Securities Yield $69-Million Gain

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Chemical New York Corp., the sixth-largest U.S. bank holding company, said Thursday that its second-quarter profit rose 39.7 percent from a year ago, while its first-half earnings were up 24.6 percent.

The New York-based parent of Chemical Bank said its net was $107.3 million, or $2.03 a share, for the three months ended June 30, compared with $76.8 million, or $1.45 a share, a year earlier. First-half earnings totaled $197 million, or $3.71 a share, compared with $158.1 million, or $3.03 a share, a year earlier.

Chemical's net interest income rose to $457.6 million for the second quarter, up 6.9 percent from $428.1 million a year ago. The company benefited from the decline in interest rates because the rates it had to pay to obtain funds "closely followed the downward trend in rates."

It also had a gain of $69.6 million in the quarter from the sale of investment securities, up from a $3.0-million gain in this field a year earlier. In addition, the company had a gain from trading account activities of $13.7 million compared with a $9.4-million loss last year.

Also reporting an advance was Bank of New York Co., which said strong growth in net interest earnings helped to raise second-quarter net income 18.6 percent to a record $31.1 million, or $1.51 a share, from $26.3 million, or $1.32, a share a year earlier. First-half net rose 22.7 percent to $64 million from $52.1 million in the same period last year.

Other large banks reporting second-quarter results Thursday included:

- Irving Bank Corp., with earnings up 19 percent at $31.36 million, or $1.66 a share, from $26.31 million, or $1.38 a share.
- Barnett Banks of Florida Inc., with net up 22 percent at $31 million, or 98 cents a share, from $25.3 million, or 90 cents.

A worker tests personal computers at Olivetti's Scarmagno, Italy, plant.

Olivetti, Amid Computer Slump, Faces Problems at Home, Abroad

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

ROME — Two years ago, Olivetti SpA, Western Europe's largest office-automation group, was poised for major expansion in the United States and Europe. Plans included listing the company's stock on the New York Stock Exchange. Company executives and industry analysts said the sales outlook for Olivetti products, including data processing, office and private telecommunications equipment, appeared promising, although the European sales of International Business Machines Corp. were about 10 times higher.

Today, amid a worsening slump in the world computer industry and fierce competition, Olivetti is trying to solve serious problems of its ailing affiliates in the United States and Britain. The company has dropped the plans to list its stock in New York. It is preparing to drop a proposed venture to build electronic typewriters in France with government-owned Cie. Générale d'Electricité, a move that the French company says violates their 1983 agreement. Olivetti is also playing down the importance of its recent accord with Toshiba, Japan's second-largest industrial group.

Meanwhile, Carlo de Benedetti, the company's ebullient chairman, is embroiled in a political controversy over a proposed acquisition of a 64-percent share in a state-controlled food company in Italy. Mr. de Benedetti has been directing the takeover bid as head of a syndicate that is the second-largest shareholder in Olivetti after American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

However, Mr. de Benedetti's bid turned into a political controversy last month when he told reporters that he had been offered a bribe to clinch the deal. The highly publicized affair, which Olivetti executives insist is unrelated to the company itself, was immediately denounced by Prime Minister Bettino Craxi and key members of the ruling Socialist party, who alleged the government had not been adequately consulted.

But Mr. de Benedetti reflected determined optimism about Olivetti's future during a recent interview in Rome, and played down the importance of his current problems. "We cannot produce a miracle a day, nor change our environment," he said, emphasizing that Olivetti has "a fantastic advantage" over its European and U.S. competitors: a financial-marketing-technological agreement with AT&T signed in 1983 but which only began taking concrete form last year.

The agreement allowed AT&T to become Olivetti's largest single shareholder, with a 25-percent interest that the U.S. company can — and probably will — increase to 40 percent in 1988. The accord also specified that Olivetti would supply AT&T with a range of its products, mainly personal computers, and that the U.S. company would supply Olivetti its line of products, including data-processing and voice transmission equipment and software packages.

Last year, Olivetti supplied AT&T personal computers and other electronic products worth 288 billion lire for sale in the United States, a figure Mr. de Benedetti said would increase to 500 billion lire (about $265 million at current rates) in 1985. AT&T supplied Olivetti 9 billion lire of equipment in 1984, which will rise to 40 billion lire in 1985.

Mr. de Benedetti said that Olivetti's consolidated sales this year will increase to a record 6 trillion lire from 4.57 trillion lire in 1984, while 1985 net profits were expected to rise at the same rate as in 1984. Net profit last year rose 20.6 percent from 1983 to a record 356 billion lire. The company's stock remains a favorite on the Milan stock exchange.

Products introduced last year, such as a new line of personal computers currently accounting for about 30 percent of group sales, are selling well, particularly in Western Europe, where they account for 72 percent of total sales. "Europe presents a far more optimistic picture than the United States," said Elserino Piol, Olivetti's executive vice president for strategy and development. "But this

(Continued on Page 15, Col. 5)

Mexico Lowers Oil Price, Sets Up Zone Discounts

The Associated Press

MEXICO CITY — Mexico, the world's fourth largest oil producer and exporter, has sharply reduced its crude oil prices in reaction to OPEC's failure to shore up sagging oil prices worldwide.

The cut by as much as $1.24 a barrel, announced Wednesday night, is expected to put further pressure on an already saturated world oil market. Saudi Arabia reportedly threatened this week to quadruple its production if other members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries insist on undercutting each other's prices.

Mexico is not a member of the cartel but had followed the group's pricing policies until several months ago. The announcement of the price cut implied that after the 13-member OPEC failed at a meeting in Vienna this week to agree on defending prices, Mexico was now acting on its own.

A spokesman at the OPEC secretariat in Vienna declined to comment on Mexico's move.

Before the OPEC talks on Sunday, Mexico's oil minister, Francisco Labastida Ochoa, warned that Mexico would have to "fully defend its national interests" if OPEC did not reach an accord on prices. He did not specify, but analysts said at the time it was clear that he meant Mexico would reduce its prices.

OPEC's benchmark price for crude is $28 a barrel but cartel members have been selling their oil at discounts.

U.S. oil companies, which purchase half of Mexico's exports, will now pay $26.75 for Mexico's light oil and $23.50 for its heavy crude, down from the last posted prices of $27.75 and $24 respectively. In Asia, light oil will be sold for $26.50 and heavy, for $23 a barrel. Similarly, Mexico's prices for European clients will drop to $26.25 for light oil and $22.50 for heavy crude.

"I wouldn't be looking for an impact of this at the [gas] pump, but it is another significant pressure on world oil markets," Paul Miotok, an oil industry analyst for the New York securities firm, Salomon Brothers Inc., said of the Mexican move.

Mr. Miotok said Mexico's price cut brings Venezuela, also an OPEC member, a step closer to cutting prices.

In addition to cutting the price of crude by up to $1.24 a barrel, Mexico announced a new pricing system that discriminates among geographical areas. The government said it hoped that this step would help Mexico regain its markets.

The new price cuts are retroactive to July 1.

Levi Strauss Considers Buyout For $1.85 Billion

International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — The head of Levi Strauss & Co., the San Francisco-based apparel maker, said Thursday that he was considering a proposal to take the company private in a transaction valued at about $1.85 billion.

A spokesman for Robert Haas, president and chief executive officer, said the $50-a-share proposal would have the effect of returning ownership of the company to the descendants of Levi Strauss, the company's founder. Those families control about 40 percent of the company's stock and would give support to the proposed buyout, the spokesman said.

Brenda Gall, a Merrill Lynch analyst, said, "This is a generous offer," amounting to a 40-percent premium over the current price of the stock. She saw little likelihood that the proposed buyout would not be achieved, given the offering price and the families' controlling interests.

Thanks to improving sales of jeans and some cost-cutting, Mr. Haas has turned around the fortunes of the $2.5-billion-a-year company, which saw profit fall nearly 75 percent in 1984.

N.Y. Stock Exchange, Amex Extend Trading

By Eric N. Berg
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In an important step toward creation of a 24-hour trading system, the New York Stock Exchange and the American Stock Exchange will begin trading at 9:30 A.M., a half-hour earlier than at present, starting Sept. 30.

If the changes, announced Wednesday by the Big Board and Thursday by the Amex, receive the approval of the Securities and Exchange Commission, it will mark the first time in more than a decade that the exchanges have extended their hours. The exchanges now open at 10 A.M. and close at 4 P.M.

The actions put pressure on the other major domestic exchanges such as Philadelphia to extend their hours, since all compete to list companies' shares.

It was not immediately known whether the National Association of Securities Dealers' over-the-counter market would be extending its hours.

In Canada, the Toronto Stock Exchange said it would consider matching the earlier openings.

In its statement, the New York Stock Exchange said directors had voted to lengthen the trading session to permit increased participation by foreigners in U.S. equity markets. It said overseas investors bought a record number of securities in 1984 and that their purchases continued at a heavy clip in 1985.

"We see this as a trend, and we want to be part of it," said Richard Torrenzano, vice president and spokesman for the stock exchange. "I don't think it's a question of whether 24-hour trading will come, but when."

He cautioned, however, that around-the-clock trading need not involve keeping the exchange open day and night, and could involve links with other exchanges, or further extending trading hours.

But the proposed 9:30 A.M. start also reflects the heightened competition the Big Board has been facing. Many of its shares are traded on exchanges in other time zones and independent brokerages such as the Los Angeles-based Jefferies & Co. act as a stock exchange by making markets after the close of the major exchanges.

In recent months, the Big Board has been in talks with the London Stock Exchange to develop a common data-processing system.

Such a move would make it easier for shares traded in London to trade as well in New York. The Big Board has also asked its members to consider a proposal under which the Pacific Stock Exchange would become a subsidiary.

Dollar, After Rise in Europe, Turns Sharply Lower in N.Y.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar turned mostly lower in New York Thursday after scoring modest gains in Europe.

The British pound, which has soared more than 10 cents against the dollar since last week, fell back sharply on prospects of lower interest rates and on news of a sharp cut in oil prices by Mexico. Britain's currency has been buoyed by relatively high interest rates and by oil revenues.

The dollar had risen in European trading as operators began to take profits on dollar positions ahead of the release of U.S. money-supply data late Thursday and the release on Friday of two key U.S. economic reports.

In Frankfurt, the U.S. currency was fixed at 2.9520, up more than 2 pfennigs from 2.9345 Wednesday, and in Paris, the French franc slipped to 8.9575 against the dollar from 8.9430.

But in later New York trading, the dollar fell back on prevailing market sentiment that Friday's scheduled reports on retail sales and producer prices for June will confirm sluggish growth prospects for the U.S. economy.

Against the Deutsche mark, the U.S. currency slid to a low of 2.9100 before recovering slightly to 2.9230, down 1 pfennig from Wednesday's close of 2.9335.

"If traders are comfortable to go home short, they are looking for bad numbers tomorrow," said one London dealer.

In London, the pound fell fractionally after gaining 10 cents over the last two weeks. The currency, hurt by predictions of falling British interest rates, eased to $1.3805 from $1.3865 late Wednesday. It slipped further in New York, to $1.3750 from $1.3859.

Other late dollar rates in Europe, compared with late Wednesday: 2.4575 Swiss francs, up from 2.4435; 3.3165 Dutch guilders, up from 3.3090, and 1,893.75 Italian lire, up from 1,880.10.

Other dollar rates in New York at 4:30 P.M., compared with late rates Wednesday, included: 2.4340 Swiss francs, down from 2.4460; 3.3135 Dutch guilders, up from 3.3050, and 1,884.50 Italian lira, up from 1,878.00. *(UPI, Reuters)*

Currency Rates

Cross Rates *July 11*

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	H.L.	Guil.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	3.3165	4.542	112.59 *	37.025 *	0.1751 *	—	5.572 *	134.905 *	134.72 y
Brussels(a)	59.3325	81.2075	20.139	6.625	2.1398 *	17.8908	—	24.0945	24.29 *
Frankfurt	2.952	4.029	—	32.89 *	1.555 x	88.83 *	4.966 *	119.93 *	1.209 *
London (b)	1.3805	—	4.0278	10.2638	2.595.00	4.535	11.56	3.364	225.40
Milan	1,893.75	2,602.30	643.38	211.85	—	573.00	31.982	770.71	7.700
New York(c)	—	0.7273 #	2.923	8.075	1,884.50	2.3135	58.60	2.634	242.93
Paris	8.9575	12.30	3.0402	—	4.7236 x	2.7012	15.16 *	3.64	2.6758 *
Tokyo	242.40	334.53	82.78	27.23	12.93 *	73.55	411.71 *	91.42	—
Zurich	2.4575	3.384	83.585 *	27.495 *	0.7299 *	74.18 *	4.146 *	—	1.8085 *
1 ECU	0.7658	0.5884	2.2545	6.8539	1,450.61	2.5384	45.4006	1.8821	186.444
1 SDR	1.01454	0.74365	2.99498	9.08792	1,920.94	3.3648	60.1964	2.4979	247.096

Closings in London and Zurich, fixings in other European centers. New York rates at 4 P.M. (a) Commercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000 N.C.: not quoted: N.A.: not available, (#) To buy one pound: EU.S.1.375

Other Dollar Values

Currency per U.S.$		Currency per U.S.$		Currency per U.S.$		Currency per U.S.$	
Argen. austral	0.80	Fin. markka	6.103	Malay. ring.	2.465	S. Kor. won	874.40
Austral. $	1.4501	Greek dracr.	131.30	Mex. peso	328.00	Swed. krona	168.00
Austr. schil.	28.56	Hong Kong $	7.7585	Norw. krone	8.51	Swed. krona	8.537
Belg. fin. fr.	59.40	Indian rupee	12.09	Phil. peso	18.45	Taiwan $	40.04
Brazil cruz.	5,940.00	Indo. rupiah	1,110.00	Port. escudo	167.50	Thai baht	27.025
Canadian $	1.3546	Irish $	0.9372	Saudi riyal	3.6505	Turkish lira	529.55
Danish krone	10.5725	Israeli shek.	1,495.00	Sing. $	2.212	UAE dirham	3.6725
Egypt. pound	0.7782	Kuwaiti dinar	0.3015	S. Afr. rand	1.9066	Venez. bolIv.	13.95

£ Sterling: 1.296 Irish £

Sources: Banque du Benelux (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAII (dinar, riyal, dirham). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits *July 11*

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR
1 month	7 9/16-7 5/16	4 3/16-5 1/16	4 7/16-5	12 1/16-12 5/16	10 1/16-10 3/16	9-8 7/16	7 3/16
2 months	7 9/16-7 5/16	5-5 1/16	4 7/16-5	12 1/16-12 5/16	10 1/16-10 1/2	9-8 7/16	7 5/16
3 months	7 9/16-7 5/16	5-5 1/16	4 7/16-5 1/16	12 1/16-12 5/16	10 1/16-10 5/16	9-8 7/16	7 5/16
6 months	7 7/16-8	5-5 1/16	5 1/16-5 3/16	12-12 1/16	10 3/16-11 1/16	9 1/16-9 3/16	7 3/16
1 year	8 1/16-8 1/4	5 1/16-5 1/4	5 1/16-5 3/16	11 7/16-11 9/16	11 1/16-11 3/16	9 1/16-9 3/16	8

Sources: Morgan Guaranty (dollar, DM, SF, Pound, FF); Lloyds Bank (ECU); Reuters (SDR). Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates *July 11*

United States	Close	Prev.
Discount Rate	7 1/2	7 1/2
Federal Funds	7 3/8	7 3/8
Prime Rate	9 1/2	9 1/2
Broker Loan Rate	8 1/2-8 3/4	8 1/2-8 3/4
Com Paper 90-119 days	7.45	7.40
3-month Treasury Bills	7.10	6.97
6-month Treasury Bills	7.21	7.02
CD's 30-59 days	7.25	7.25
CD's 60-89 days	7.25	7.25
West Germany		
Lombard Rate	6.00	6.00
Overnight Rate	N.A.	5.25
One Month Interbank	5.25	5.45
3-month Interbank	5.45	5.45
6-month Interbank	5.45	5.45
France		
Intervention Rate	9 3/8	10 1/2
Call Money	10	10 1/2
One-month Interbank	9 3/8	10 1/2
3-month Interbank	9 15/16	10 1/2
6-month Interbank	9 15/16	10 1/16
Britain		
Base Rate	12 1/2	12 1/2
Call Money	12 1/4	12 1/4
91-day Treasury Bill	11 1/2	11 3/4
3-month Interbank	11 1/4	11 3/8
Japan		
Discount Rate	5	5
Call Money	6 3/16	6 3/16
30-day Interbank	6 5/16	6 5/16

Sources: Reuters, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais, Lloyds Bank, Bank of Tokyo.

Asian Dollar Deposits *July 11*

1 month	7 3/16-7 5/16
2 months	7 3/16-7 5/16
3 months	7 3/16-7 5/16
6 months	7 7/16-7 9/16
1 year	8 1/16-8 1/4

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds *July 11*

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets 30 day average yield:	7.37
Telerate Interest Rate Index:	N.A.

Source: Merrill Lynch, AP

Gold

July 11

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	314.65	312.70	+0.03
Luxembourg	313.75	—	+0.35
Paris (12.5 kilo)	312.63	313.54	+1.58
Zurich	314.65	313.75	−1.29
London	313.80	313.55	−1.30
New York	—	314.00	−1.10

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York Comex current contract. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.

Source: Reuters.

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Trade Development Bank

An American Express company

Thursday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
		A								
7¼	3⅞	ADI n			24	21	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
24¾	8¼	AL Lab	.20	.9	20	144	23⅝	22⅞	23½	
22⅛	12	AMC n	.12	.6	15	6	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	2¾	AM Intl				428	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
87⅞	61⅞	ATT Pd	5.07e	5.8		73	88½	87⅝	88	+ ⅜
6	2⅛	AcmePr				46	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	
12⅝	8½	AcmeU	.32	3.2	19	14	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	9⅞	Action			35	347	11⅞	11½	11⅞	+ ⅛
6⅝	1⅞	Acton				47	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
1½	⅛	Actn wt				5	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	1½	AdmRs			4	94	2⅜	2¼	2½	+ ⅛
30¼	18	AdRysl	.14	.5	19	27	28	27⅞	28	
21¼	15	Adobe	.28	1.6	11	138	17	16⅞	17	
8⅝	4½	Aeronc				58	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
51¼	28¼	AllIPb s	.60	1.3	20	75	47⅞	47	47	— ⅛
9⅝	5¼	AirExp				43	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
10¼	5⅞	AirCal			15	157	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅛
12½	9¾	ArCol pf				185	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	⅛	Alamco				166	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
108¼	65½	Almin n			10	15	104½	103½	103½	— ½
9⅞	6⅞	Albaw			33	43	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
8½	5⅝	Aloha				60	8	8	8	
19	9½	Alphain	.05	.4	25	74	13⅞	12⅞	13	— ⅛
1⅞	⅛	Altex				21	1⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	Altex wt				5	⅛	⅛	⅛	
36	26⅝	Alcoa pf	3.75	10.9		29002	34¼	34¼	34¼	— ¼
28½	11	AlzaCp			43	279	24	22	23½	+1¼
18⅛	9½	Amdahl	.20	1.5	16	1484	13½	12¾	13	+ ⅛
13½	6½	Amedco	.08	1.2		11	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
13¼	4⅞	AmBlt	.15	1.2	7	156	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
8¼	4	AmCap			19	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
43⅝	12½	AExp wt				177	41	38¼	41	+1½
9	5⅝	AFruc A			13	10600z	6⅝	6¼	6¼	
9	5¼	AFruc B			13	2002	6½	6½	6½	
12¼	7¼	AHlthM			12	103	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
19⅞	12⅝	AMizA	.52	3.5	32	21	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
3½	½	AMBld				184	3⅞	3⅝	3½	+ ⅛
7½	3	AmOil			20	20	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
62½	53½	APell	3.20	5.4	21	52	59⅛	59	59⅛	+ ⅛
16	12¾	APrac s	.24b	1.7	16	4	14½	14⅛	14½	+ ⅛
8½	6¼	AmRity			4	28	7⅝	7½	7½	
16½	11⅝	ARsyl n	.60e	4.4		391	13⅞	13¾	13¾	
4	2	ASciE			2	222	5⅝	4¾	5⅝	+ ⅜
3½	1¾	Ampal	.06	2.8	7	95	2⅝	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
6	4½	Andal				13	5	5⅝	5⅝	
9⅝	2½	AndJob				19	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅛	ArgoPt				8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
11⅝	6	Armtrn			12	8	6	5⅞	6	— ⅛
11½	7¼	Armst s			13	57	9⅝	8⅞	9⅝	+ ½
24	13¾	Arund			13	80	21	20⅝	21	+ ⅛
10¼	6½	Asmrn	.13	2.0		16	7⅜	7	7⅜	+ ¼
12¼	8½	Astrex			12	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	1	Astronic				372	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
17⅞	7½	AstrPt pf	1.80	14.8		27	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅝
1⅛	⅝	AtlsCM				90	⅝	⅝	⅝	
4½	2½	Atlas wt				11	3½	3½	3½	
6⅝	2	Audiotr				3	3	3	3	— ⅛
19⅝	13⅝	Avondl	.80	5.3	13	36	15⅛	15	15	+ ⅛
		B								
4½	2¾	BAT In	.13e	3.1	6	9158	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
23¼	12¼	BDM s			26	39	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
3½	1⅞	BRT			8	13	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
16⅛	10½	BSN wt				17	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
13⅛	7½	Badger	.40	3.5	11	68	11⅝	10⅞	11⅝	+ ½
9⅝	7½	BaldwS	.32e	3.4		30	9⅝	9½	9½	
6½	2¼	BalyM wt				21	4	4	4	
2⅛	21	BanFd	2.78e	10.8		1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
7½	4⅝	Bansr g				14	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅝	BnkBld	.40	4.2	16	57	9½	9⅛	9½	+ ⅜
10½	6⅝	Barnwl	.20	2.9		78	7	7	7	+ ⅛
8⅝	4	BarryRG				7	6⅛	6	6	
9⅛	4⅝	Beard				92	8⅛	7⅝	8	
29½	11⅝	BeldBlk	1.80	16.2		43	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
31⅛	19⅝	BergBr	.32	1.0	15	310	31	30½	31	+ ½
30⅝	21⅝	BicCp	.72	2.6	9	68	28	27⅝	28	+ ⅛
14	9⅛	BigV	.40	2.9	26	11	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
24	19⅝	BinAMI	1.00	4.5	11	7	22¼	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
25⅝	14	BioR B			25	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
25⅞	14⅛	BioR A			26	20	25⅝	25	25¼	+ ½
29	13½	Biosns s	.60	2.1	10	10	28	27⅝	28	+ ½
2⅛	⅜	BlackE				13	1	1	1	
79¾	12½	BlaunA	.45	2.9	8	251	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
19½	12½	BlaunB	.40	2.6	8	10	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
45¼	22½	BolarP			33	169	43⅝	42⅝	43	—1
22¼	11¼	Bolar wt				22	22½	22	22	— ½
18½	10⅛	BowVal	.20			11	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
5	2½	Bowmr			21	78	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
19	12⅝	Bowne	.44	2.6	16	243	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ½
26⅝	19¼	Brscrn s	1.60			19	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
36¼	24½	BrnFA	1.00	2.7	11	33	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	+ ⅜
39	25½	BrnFB	1.00	2.6	11	169	39⅛	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
5	2⅜	Buckhn				42	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
5¼	3⅜	Buckh pf	.50	10.5		12	4⅞	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
13¼	9	Bush n			8	5	9¼	9¼	9¼	
		C								
26¼	11¼	CDI s			11	18	25⅛	25	25⅛	+1
9¾	5¼	CMI Cp			17	26	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅜	CMX Co				6	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
19⅜	13⅝	CRS	.34	1.8	15	12	18⅝	18½	18½	+ ⅛
17⅜	4⅛	CasNJ			17	85	7	10⅝	7	
8¼	4½	CasleA			4	7	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	10	CalRE	1.28	9.6	11	47	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅛
26¼	18⅛	Calmat	.60	2.4	31	4	25	25	25	— ⅛
6½	3⅛	Calton n				6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
1⅝	½	Caltn wt				15	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
10⅛	7⅛	Calprp	.80t	9.6	5	32	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	
18⅝	9⅞	Camco	.32	1.9	11	34	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅛
3¼	1⅞	Cameml				15	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
22½	13¼	CMarc g	.30			37	15⅝	14⅞	15	
23⅝	18½	CdnOcc	.64			69	21¼	21	21	— ⅜
35¼	25⅞	CWire			9	24	30½	30⅛	30½	+ ⅛
13	4⅞	Cardlf			119	25	9½	9	9½	+ ½
4	1⅜	Cardil				20	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
14¼	7½	CareB			17	10	14⅝	14	14⅝	+ ½
13⅛	7½	CareA	.10	.7	16	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
13⅛	5¼	CareEn			28	10	12⅝	12½	12¼	
48½	36	CaroP pf	5.00	11.2		140z	46¼	44¼	44½	—1
6⅝	3½	Castlon	.66f	15.1	9	54	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
32⅞	25⅝	CasFd	2.20a	6.9		1	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	3½	CastJnd				2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
1⅝	⅝	Centeni			42	179	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
31	28⅝	CenMPl	3.50	11.7		50z	30⅝	30	30	— ⅝
14⅛	9⅝	CentSe	1.40e	12.1		1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Celec	.20	3.2	8	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
4⅜	2¼	ChmpH			19	988	2½	2⅜	2½	
19⅛	12½	ChmpP	.72	4.9	9	15	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
29⅛	15½	ChIMA s	.16	.6	22	436	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
29	15⅝	ChIMB s	.16	.6	22	11	29	28⅝	29	+ ½
7⅛	5⅞	ChrIM pf	.75	11.3		1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
21¼	15¼	ChiRv	1.20a	6.3	10	7	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	8	ChiOv s				5	8½	8½	8½	
35⅝	12⅝	Chilm s	.17	.5	34	607	37⅛	35⅛	36½	+1⅛
13⅛	8½	Citadel			11	10	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	
22⅝	16½	CltFst	1.00b	3.3	9	11	30⅝	30½	30½	— ⅛
27⅞	17½	CtyGas	1.20	4.4	10	9	27½	27½	27½	
42⅛	28½	ClarAut	1.92e	4.9		8	39¼	39	39	— ½
12⅝	6¾	ClarkC	.28e	2.8	11	3	10	10	10	— ½
45	21¼	Clarost	1.00e	2.5	10	9	40	39⅛	39⅛	— ½
6⅝	3½	Cognitr				28	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
10¼	6⅝	Cohu	.20	2.4	8	29	8⅛	8½	8½	— ⅛
8½	2½	ColFr wt s				28	8½	8	8	— ⅛
21½	8	Comfed			6	74	19⅝	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	8½	Cominc	.16			6	9½	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
11½	6⅝	Compo				72	9½	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
12⅜	6⅛	CompD				1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
19½	4½	CmpCn				631	6⅛	4⅞	5	— ⅛
10¼	5½	CmpFct			15	14	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
12¼	6⅝	ComdF			14	13	7½	7½	7½	
14½	6⅝	Conaly			10	37	14½	14¼	14¼	
24	12	ConrCp			11	20	23⅞	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅜
9⅝	5⅝	Conagl			66	514	8⅞	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
5⅞	1⅞	Conv wt				258	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
10	6¼	ConDG			3	33	6⅛	6¼	6⅝	+ ½
½		ConDG wt				20				+
20	16½	CnSter n				134	19⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
14¼	5⅝	vCantA			6	163	14⅜	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
17½	7¼	vCntA pf				67	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞	+ ⅛
26⅛	13¼	ContMil			7	21	22⅛	22⅛	22½	— ⅛
2	⅛	Coradian				17	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
3⅝	2½	CosCr n			16	12	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
10¼	5⅝	CntCrd	.20r	2.1	19	113	9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
1⅝	1⅜	Courtld	.04e	3.2		3	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	— ⅛
12¼	7½	CrstFo	.15b	1.6	9	14	9⅝	9	9⅝	+ ⅜
35	24	Cross	1.32	3.9	16	231	34⅜	34	34⅜	— ⅛
48¼	23	CrowMA	1.00e	2.5	8	7	40	39⅝	39⅝	—⅝
17⅝	9⅝	CrnCP				16	15½	15⅛	15⅝	+ ½
13⅝	7⅝	CrCPB				7	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅜
2⅝	⅝	CruisR			2	85	⅝	⅜	⅝	+ ⅛
9¾	1⅝	CrystO				266	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
25	13¾	Cubic	.39	1.6	14	204	24	23⅝	23⅝	+ ½
28	21⅝	Curtice	.52	3.3	10	6	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅛
		D								
3	1⅝	DWG	.13r	6.9	5	91	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	
27½	20	DaleEn	.32	1.3	8	135	25½	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
8½	5½	DamnC				2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
15¾	12½	DomEA	2.00	15.0		98	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅛
15¼	12⅝	DomEB	2.30	17.9		7	13⅛	12⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Damson			2	154	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
38¼	17⅞	Dams pf	2.50	11.6		6	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	
24⅞	19½	Dams pf	3.75	18.4		9	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
23⅞	16⅝	DalPrt	.16	1.3	9	73	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	
2⅝	1⅜	Datarm				170	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	
8⅝	3¼	DeRose			35	6	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
6⅝	3⅝	Decrat s				5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
34½	25⅝	DelLab	.52	1.5	27	5	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	
15⅝	11⅛	DelVal	1.68	10.9	9	8	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
6¼	2⅛	Delmed				128	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7⅛	4⅛	Dexstrn	.22r	5.3	12	12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
10½	7⅝	Dexspn	.92i	11.3	11	8	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
16	10⅝	DevCp				23	1	13⅞	13⅞	
10¼	5⅝	Diag A				34	17	8	7⅞	— ⅛
10	5⅝	Diag B				33	4	7⅞	7½	— ⅛
26½	8⅝	DiaBin	.20	.7	27	211	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛	+ ⅛
76¼	25⅝	Dillrd s	.20	.3	18	92	71¼	70⅝	71¼	+ ⅛
6¼	3⅛	Diodes				5	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
9½	6	DirAct n			11	65	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅛
10⅞	4⅛	DiscVd	.10a	1.0	10	56	10	10	10	
2⅝	1½	DomPr				1732	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
½	¼	DmePwt				9	⅜			
16⅝	11	Domtr s				733	15	14½	15	+ ⅜
26½	20⅝	Downey			4	150	27⅝	26⅝	27	+ ⅝
13⅝	9	DrlvH s			21	12	11⅛	11½	11⅛	
39	23½	Ducom	.80	3.1	10	141	25½	25	25½	— ½
1	⅛	Dunlee				282	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
18	11⅝	Dunlop s	.46	2.6	12	3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
17½	13	DurTst	.40a	2.5	16	35	16	15⅝	15⅝	
16⅝	9⅝	Dynlct	.27e	1.9	12	185	14⅝	14	14⅝	— ⅝
23⅛	18⅛	Dynear	.80	3.5	10	4	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	
		E								
9⅝	6⅛	EAC	.40	5.3		6	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
16⅝	12⅝	EECO	.32	2.3	36	56	14	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	ERC			17	30	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
6½	2½	ESI			11	36	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
3½	2⅛	EmpRCl			6	207	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
40	31⅛	Espgn	6.96e	19.2	6	15	36⅝	36¼	36¼	— ⅝
4⅝	2½	EchoBy	.12			983	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
3	1⅛	ElAudio				9	1½	1½	1½	
23½	15⅞	ElcAm	1.40	6.2	12	7	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅞	ElecSd				15	4⅜	4½	4⅜	+ ⅛
8⅞	5⅞	Elsinor			49	130	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
5¾	2⅞	EmCor			14	29	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
⅞	⅛	EngMgt				6	⅛	⅛	⅛	
17⅛	10⅝	ESD n	.40e	3.1	9	4	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
4½	2½	Enstr pf	.33e	11.0		10	3	3	3	— ⅛
12⅞	5⅝	Ero In s			10	8	12½	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
32⅞	18⅞	Esterl	.48	1.9	7	28	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅜
3⅝	1½	Esprit				35	2⅛	2	2⅛	
36⅝	22⅛	EtzLov			39	3	30½	30	30½	— ⅛
9⅝	6	EvrJ A	.20	2.8	73	676	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	6½	Excel	.40b	5.3	8	6	7½	7½	7½	
		F								
12⅞	8⅛	FPA			29	6	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
22⅛	16⅞	Fabind	.40	2.2	7	40	18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅛
4⅜	1⅜	Fairmt				10	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
11⅝	3⅝	Fldata				122	4⅝	4½	4½	
12⅝	9½	FtConn	1.00a	8.8	8	7	11½	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
15½	11	FWvmB	.80	5.2	13	45	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅛
26⅛	20⅞	Fstcrp n	.56	2.8	9	7	25⅝	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	11⅞	FtscnP	.68i	5.0	9	20	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
18	6⅞	FltCGE			4	15	9	8⅞	8⅞	
27¼	23⅝	FltGE pf	4.80	14.7		1	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
11¼	7⅛	FlanEn				89	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅜
43⅞	25½	FlaRck	.20	1.7	8	18	40½	40	40½	+ ⅛
38⅝	22⅝	Fuike	1.38t	5.3	10	23	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	+ ⅛
13½	6¼	Foodrm			6	42	13⅝	12½	13⅝	+1
10	7⅝	FootMk				2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
34½	28½	Footeprt				7	32½	32	32	+ ⅛
9⅞	5⅝	Phillip			19	10	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
112	71	FordCn g	4.00e			200z	103	102½	102½	—1½
22½	15	ForstC A	.15	.7	89	4	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
32½	11¼	ForestL			41	154	30⅝	29⅞	30½	+ ⅜
7	⅜	Fotomt				159	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
7⅝	4¼	FrdHlv				12	6	6	6	
26	14	FregEl			17	62	22½	21¾	21¾	
12⅝	5	FrieEn				155	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
15½	9	FrntHd				140	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	
7¼	4½	FrtA wt	.17t	2.8		34	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	5⅝	FurVlt s				22	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
		G								
6⅝	4⅛	GRI				66	5⅛	4⅞	5¼	+ ⅜
4⅝	2½	GTI			25	49	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
15¼	9⅝	GalaxC			18	178	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
3	1⅞	GalvyG			53	89	2⅛	2	2⅛	
33	24⅞	Garan	1.20	4.3	10	6	27⅞	28	27⅞	+ ⅜
16½	7⅞	GalLit				15	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
13⅛	9⅝	GeinS			21	11	12½	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
24	14	Gemco				24	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
18⅛	12½	GDeins	.88	5.2	9	786	17⅝	16⅞	17	
5	2⅝	GnEms	.20	4.7	14	7	4⅞	4½	4½	
17⅛	12½	GnMtr	.10	.6	13	22	16⅝	15⅞	16⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	2⅞	Genisco				49	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
16⅝	9⅛	GenvDr	.20	1.6	14	10	12½	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	7⅛	GeoRes				5	12⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	GeoR wt				27	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
12⅛	8¼	GeoRs pf	1.00	8.3		5	12⅝	12	12	— ⅛
22⅝	11⅝	GianF s	.50	2.3		295	22⅛	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
14⅝	8	GntYl s				43	11	10⅝	11	— ⅛
23⅝	19⅝	Glatfl	.88	2.6	7	122	33	34	34	+ ⅛
37	23⅝	Glimr	1.00b	3.1	13	21	32	31⅝	31⅞	+ ½
5	2⅝	GlobNR				47	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
21½	13⅝	Glaser	.44	2.3	10	3	19½	19½	19½	
1⅛	⅜	GlsFld				114	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
27⅛	19⅝	GoldT	.20r	.7	7	22	26⅝	26½	26⅝	
16	8⅝	GrnCo	.32	3.0		5	10⅝	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
11	6⅝	GrndOG	1.85e	28.8		240	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
24⅝	16½	GrndJy	.40	2.0	13	5	20⅝	20	20⅝	+ ⅛
12	6⅛	Grant			8	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
2⅞	1	Grant wt				6	1	1	1	
15⅝	10⅝	GrTech			15	72	11	11	11	
40⅝	27	GrtLKC	.44	1.1	17	125	41½	40⅝	41¼	+1¼
35⅝	6⅝	Greenrs s			14	36	35½	35½	35½	+ ⅛
12⅝	4

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Imperial Group Pretax Profit Rose 6.1% in First 6 Months

Reuters

LONDON — Imperial Group PLC, the British tobacco and leisure-activity concern, said Thursday that pretax earnings in the first half ended April 30 rose 6.1 percent, to £96.3 million (about $130 million), from £90.7 million a year earlier.

Sales rose 12 percent, to £2.44 billion, from £2.18 billion, the company said.

The overall profit increase, which also reflected an extraordinary credit of £4.6 million, would have been significantly higher except for a British brewery strike in November and for continuing losses at its Howard Johnson Co. unit in the United States, Imperial said.

Howard Johnson's operating loss in the six-month period widened to £8.6 million from £2.8 million a year earlier, it said.

Howard Johnson's restaurant operations continued to be the major drag on the unit's results, Imperial said, while its lodges and hotels improved their market position in a seasonally slow period.

Imperial said that discussions with interested parties over the potential sale of Howard Johnson are proceeding.

An Imperial spokesman said the company had hoped to be in a position by now to announce a decision on a sale, but that negotiations have taken longer than expected. The board's decision will be made known "as soon as possible," he said.

The tobacco division had an extremely strong first half, including heavy trade buying, the company said.

It predicted that second-half tobacco profits will be hurt by a combination of high trade stocks at the start of the period, some reduction in cigarette volumes in the wake of tax increases and growing competition from the lowest priced segment of the market.

Results of the brewing and leisure division were only slightly ahead of the previous year because of a brewery strike that reduced earnings by £5 million. Second-half results are expected to show substantial improvement, Imperial said.

The food division had an excellent first half, though a strike at four Golden Wonder factories will seriously affect results in the second half, it said.

GE Reports 2% Profit Rise, 3% Sales Gain

United Press International

NEW YORK — General Electric Co. reported Thursday a 2-percent increase in net earnings for the second quarter and a 3-percent rise in sales.

The company, based in Fairfield, Connecticut, said its net earnings totaled $590 million, or $1.30 a share, compared with $579 million, or $1.28 a share, in the comparable period of the prior year. Sales for the quarter increased to $6.84 billion, up from $6.66 billion in the year-earlier quarter.

Earnings were considerably below those of the prior year in its consumer products segment, the company said, because of severe price competition in color televisions and video cassette recorders and weak results in lighting products.

The company said its industrial systems and aircraft engine segments saw significant improvements in earnings. "The manufacturing sector of the U.S. economy continues to be buffeted from all directions," the company said.

Goldsmith Renews Battle With Crown

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Sir James Goldsmith vowed Thursday to use his "best efforts" to defeat a restructuring plan proposed by Crown Zellerbach Corp., the forest-products company in which he holds a 26-percent stake.

In a filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission, Sir James, the company's biggest shareholder, also disclosed that he may resume buying shares in the company, an activity that was suspended under a May 25 agreement.

Under that accord, Sir James agreed to cooperate in the restructuring, which is intended to increase the value of Crown's shares. He was also made a board member then.

Sir James said in his SEC filing that he came close to an agreement with management on changes in the restructuring plan that would have satisfied him. However, at a crucial time in the negotiations, he said, Zellerbach "unilaterally terminated discussions."

Under its previously announced plan filed with the SEC Wednesday, Crown would restructure into three parts.

The company said it would form Landeq, a limited partnership holding 1.65 million timber acres (660,000 hectares), and Cosyn, a new corporation to carry out Crown's specialty packaging business. Crown Zellerbach would focus on paper and containers.

In its filing, the company said that on July 1, during negotiations over the restructuring, Sir James rejected a management proposal that he acquire Crown at $50 a share. *(Reuters, NYT)*

Analysts Split on Wisdom of Coke's Revival

By Richard W. Stevenson
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When Coca-Cola Co. locked away its fabled formula 7X in an Atlanta bank vault in late April and introduced a new, sweeter version of the world's best-selling soft drink, it took one of the great marketing gambles of all time.

On Wednesday, the company conceded that perhaps it should not have bet all of its chips on reformulated Coke.

Its announcement that it will bring back the original formulation under the name "Coca-Cola Classic" was seen by industry analysts as an acknowledgement that the company had miscalculated the consumer reaction to a change in one of the world's best-known products.

"Americans are much more tradition-oriented than Coca-Cola thought, and they didn't realize how sacred the tradition of Coke was," said Alan Kaplan, a beverage analyst at Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith.

[Coca-Cola officials admitted Thursday that they had misjudged America's passion for Coke when they changed the taste and said that their decision to reintroduce old Coke was a "humbling experience," United Press International reported from Atlanta.

["The simple fact is that all of the time and money and skill poured into consumer research on the new Coca-Cola could not measure or reveal the deep and abiding emotional attachment to original Coca-Cola felt by so many people," said Donald Keough, Coca-Cola president and chief operating officer.]

Analysts and marketing experts agreed Wednesday that the company had lost face because of its decision. Most analysts, however, felt that the company would come out of an embarrassing situation with a higher overall market share, although a few noted that the reversal would provide Pepsico Inc., the maker of rival Pepsi-Cola, and other competitors with an excellent opportunity to gain against the industry leader. Coke was changed largely to head off inroads being made by Pepsi.

The primary task now facing Coca-Cola will be supporting two major brands — Classic Coke and new Coke — that are very similar, in a highly competitive market.

"Brand Pepsi now has a good shot at becoming the No. 1 single best-selling soft drink product in the United States," said Jesse Meyers, publisher of Beverage Digest, an industry newsletter that announced Coke's reversal Wednesday. "That's because Coke is splitting its troops into two sections. But the corporate share of Coke for all of its products has a terrific shot at going through the roof."

Mr. Meyers said the trend in the industry was toward segmentation of the consumer market into ever-finer slices, and that Coke was pursuing that strategy.

Coca-Cola's various soft drinks had a 32.5-percent share of the overall market at the end of 1984, with Pepsico Inc.'s products taking a 26.7-percent share, according to Beverage Digest. Brand Coke had a 21.7-percent share and brand Pepsi had an 18.8-percent share.

Other analysts were less optimistic about Coke's prospects.

But Donald E. Sexton, a professor of marketing at Columbia University's Graduate School of Business, said that a dual-Coke strategy was the one that the company should have pursued from the beginning. "They've got one to deal with the Pepsi challenge and one to deal with the satisfied Coke drinker," he said.

COMPANY NOTES

ANT Nachrichtentechnik GmbH said it has agreed with the official New China News Agency to jointly develop a word-processing system with both Chinese and Roman characters. Value of the accord was not disclosed.

Charterhouse Petroleum PLC and **Saxon Oil PLC** said their boards had agreed to merge the companies into Saxon Petroleum Corp., a newly formed holding company. Saxon Petroleum will offer one new ordinary share for each Charterhouse ordinary share, and 22 new ordinary shares for every five Saxon Oil shares.

Japan Air Lines and **All Nippon Airways** said they each plan to buy two Boeing 747 jetliners. The planes are valued at about $100 million apiece.

General Electric Co. PLC said it has acquired an additional 1 million of its own shares at 162 pence (about $2.15) apiece as part of a continuing program to buy back its own shares for cancellation.

Granada Group PLC said its pretax profit in the 28 weeks ended April 13 rose to £27.97 million from £24.0 million a year earlier. It said results would have been more than £30 million except for costs related to Belgian operations.

H.J. Heinz Co. directors voted to recommend to shareholders a 2-for-1 split of the company's common shares. The proposal will be acted upon at the annual meeting on Sept. 11.

Occidental Petroleum Corp. said its second-quarter earnings, which are due out later this month, will show a "significant increase" over a year ago. In the second quarter of 1984, Occidental earned $125 million, or 62 cents per share, on sales of $3.8 billion.

Plessey Co. expects pretax profit in the first quarter ended June 30 to fall to about £39 million from £42 million in the same period last year, the chairman, John Clark, told the annual meeting. First-quarter details will be published Aug. 15.

Siebe PLC said it would acquire Imperial Continental Gas Association's Compair Ltd. unit for £58 million in cash. The company said it would also seek to raise £74.9 million by way of a one-for-one rights issue at 400 pence per ordinary share.

Siemens AG said it and a consortium of subsidiaries have won an order valued at 160 million Deutsche marks (about $55 million) from the Kuwaiti energy ministry to build four transformer power stations. The transformers will go into operation in the spring of 1987.

Tata Engineering & Locomotive Co. said it signed an agreement with Japan's Honda Motor Co. to make Honda's Accord car in India. It said Honda will gain a 10-percent stake in Telco under terms of the accord, but did not elaborate.

Earnings

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Britain

Granada Group

Half	1985	1984
Revenue	2944.0	2072.6
Pretax Net	27.97	24.0
Per Share	0.064	0.069

Imperial Group

Half	1985	1984
Revenue	2,440	2,180.
Pretax Net	96.3	90.7
Per Share	0.09	0.084

Rank Organisation

Half	1985	1984
Revenue	343.3	321.4
Pretax Net	62.8	47.8
Per Share	0.169	0.125

Rothmans Int'l

Year	1984	1983
Revenue	1,600	1,510.
Pretax Net	121.9	151.7
Per Share	0.142	0.246

Canada

Noranda

2nd Quar.	1985	1984
Revenue	947.2	920.6
Profits	(a)14.4	21.4
Per Share	—	0.10
1st Half	**1985**	**1984**
Revenue	1,820.	1,900.
Profits	(a)24.3	52.4
Per Share	—	0.29

a — loss.

France

Generale Occident.

Year	1984	1983
Profits	329.08	270.17

Japan

Honda Motor

1 Quar.	1985	1984
Revenue	730,690.	669,210.
Profits	45,280.	46,070.
Per ADR	471	301

Kubota

Year	1984	1983
Revenue	645,640.	628,340.
Profits	15,070.	14,150.
Per ADR	224	211

Mitsubishi Heavy Ind.

Year	1984	1983
Revenue	3,46 T	3,33 T
Profits	40,380.	27,380.
Per Share	15.77	10.83

T: loss.

Teisei

Year	1984	1983
Revenue	1,15 T	1,08 T
Profits	12,270.	13,540.
Per Share	15.77	17.48

T: loss.

Teijin

Year	1984	1983
Revenue	589,030.	580,320.
Profits	16,400.	14,100.
Per Share	20.46	18.18

1985 quarter and half net includes credit of 39.8 million for adjustment.

Toray Ind.

Year	1984	1983
Revenue	793,070.	756,760.
Profits	13,650.	12,660.
Per Share	11.44	10.61

United States

Abbott Laborat.

2nd Quar.	1985	1984
Revenue	827.0	801.4
Net Inc.	115.02	100.37
Per Share	0.98	0.83
1st Half	**1985**	**1984**
Revenue	1,580.	1,520.
Net Inc.	217.21	188.07
Per Share	1.81	1.56

1985 net includes losses of $4.51 million vs $4.45 million in quarter and $1.55 million vs $1.28 million in half.

Burnham Brs Flor.

2nd Quar.	1985	1984
Net Inc.	30.8	25.3
Per Share	0.98	0.90
1st Half	**1985**	**1984**
Net Inc.	60.1	49.3
Per Share	1.91	1.75

Caterpillar Tract.

2nd Quar.	1985	1984
Revenue	1,440.	1,830.
Net Inc.	50.0	24.0
Per Share	0.51	0.25
1st Half	**1985**	**1984**
Revenue	3,110.	3,210.
Net Loss	20.0	85.0

Chem. New York

2nd Quar.	1985	1984
Net Inc.	107.28	76.79
Per Share	1.97	1.40
1st Half	**1985**	**1984**
Net Inc.	194.97	158.13
Per Share	3.61	2.92

Coll Ind.

2nd Quar.	1985	1984
Revenue	476.3	502.3
Net Inc.	45.91	37.38
Per Share	2.30	1.61
1st Half	**1985**	**1984**
Revenue	944.6	965.7
Net Inc.	77.82	69.83
Per Share	3.90	2.95

1985 quarter and half net includes credit of 39.8 million for adjustment.

Consol. Papers

2nd Quar.	1985	1984
Revenue	187.2	176.0
Net Inc.	29.3a	20.66
Per Share	1.35	0.95
1st Half	**1985**	**1984**
Revenue	372.4	347.3
Net Inc.	56.73	40.12
Per Share	2.61	1.84

Continental Bkcp

2nd Quar.	1985	1984
Net Inc.	11.9	10.3
Per Share	1.14	1.07
1st Half	**1985**	**1984**
Net Inc.	23.8	19.9
Per Share	2.28	1.98

1985 net includes loss of $4.34 million vs $2.9 million in quarter and $8.18 million vs $5.43 million in half. Results restated for pooled acquisition. Per share results adjusted for 5% stock dividend.

Dow Jones & Co

2nd Quar.	1985	1984
Revenue	265.05	247.43
Net Inc.	36.87	37.3
Per Share	0.59	0.58
1st Half	**1985**	**1984**
Revenue	510.87	476.09
Net Inc.	70.77	68.15
Per Share	1.10	1.06

WORLDINVEST INCOME FUND

DIVIDEND ANNOUNCEMENT

DECLARATION OF DIVIDEND No. 17

The Trustees of the Worldinvest Income Fund are pleased to announce a U.S. $5.00 per share distribution to Shareholders in respect of the half-year period from December 28th, 1984 to June 27th, 1985.

Coupon No. 17 and also any previously unpresented coupons may be presented for payment on or after August 1st, 1985 to any of the following Paying Agents:

Bank of America NT & SA,
Hong Kong Branch,
St. George's Building,
No. 1 Ice House Street,
Hong Kong, B.C.C.

BankAmerica Trust and Banking Corporation (Bahamas) Limited,
50 Shirley Street,
Nassau, Bahamas.

Bank of America International S.A.,
35 Boulevard Royal,
Luxembourg.

BankAmerica Trust Company (Jersey) Limited,
Union House,
Union Street,
St. Helier, Jersey,
Channel Islands.

Payments will be made subject to any applicable fiscal or other regulations within seven days of such presentation.

BankAmerica Trust Company (Jersey) Limited.

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Prutec's Chief Executive Is to Resign After Merger

By Colin Chapman
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Derek Allen, chief executive of Prutec, Prudential Assurance Co.'s high-risk venture-capital company, is to resign. The resignation, effective in September, follows the British insurance group's merger of Prutec with its own in-house venture-capital division.

The combined operation will now come under the control of Richard Gawthorne.

Prutec was set up by Prudential four years ago to seek out new high-technology companies. It currently has investments in 25 companies totaling £40 million ($55.2 million). The new group's investments will be worth £100 million.

Lazard Freres & Co., the international bank, has appointed Arthur F. Burns as senior adviser to the group. Mr. Burns, president of the U.S. Federal Reserve from 1970 to 1978, recently retired as U.S. ambassador to West Germany.

Hertz Corp. of the United States has appointed David Voss as divisional vice president of Hertz Europe. He will head the company's fleet leasing and contract-rental operations throughout Europe, Africa and the Middle East.

Lloyd's of London, the insurance market, has appointed David M.L. McWilliam as the head of regulatory services. He takes over from Philip Brown. Mr. McWilliam joins Lloyd's from R.P. Martin PLC, the British foreign-exchange and money broker, where he was managing director.

Ocean Transport & Trading PLC has elected David Peretz to its board. Mr. Peretz is a senior Treasury official advising the British government on monetary policy, and is only the second full-time Treasury official to serve on the board of a public company. The first, Tim Lankester, was also on the Ocean board, but has just resigned to become an executive director of the International Monetary Fund in Washington.

Arbuthnot Latham Bank Ltd., a London merchant bank, has hired Michael Hamer to head the corporate finance department. He was previously a director of Wardley London Holdings Ltd. and of Barclays Merchant Bank Ltd.

Foster Wheeler Corp. of the United States has named Roy L. McConnell as chairman of Foster Wheeler World Services Corp., its international construction subsidiary. Peter T. Murray has been appointed president and chief executive officer. Mr. McConnell has been promoted from executive vice-president after 19 years with the group in a number of senior appointments in Britain and the United States. Mr. Murray joined in 1958, and rose to vice president of Foster Wheeler Energy Corp.

Systems Designers PLC, the British computer consultancy, has named one of its founders, Geoffrey Holmes as deputy chairman. He has been its technical director for the last eight years. The company is also opening an office in Frankfurt this fall, trading as SPL Systems Programming GmbH, with Dietrich Bonhoffer as manager. Mr. Bonhoffer joined the company from Tandem Computers of the United States.

Pantry Pride Inc. of the United States has named Bruce Slovin as president of the supermarket and retail corporation.

Interest in Picturephone Idea Is Revived by Some Firms

(Continued from Page 11)

make it convenient and inexpensive, and our belief is that in the near term it will become an important business tool."

Picturephone supporters are also buoyed by the fact that, by using 56-kilobit-a-second transmission speeds, their devices can use regular phone lines. In the past, parties on each end of a picturephone conversation needed high-speed cables.

Even industry executives, however, concede that bugs in their systems must be worked out.

Although Pictel says its picturephone will produce images that will "knock your socks off," telecommunications consultants say quality declines dramatically with transmission speed. Some images are not crisp, they say, and some movement appears as a blur. Analysts say the quality has to be better if picturephones are to succeed.

Equipment prices also remain high. Widcom's picture squeezer costs $50,000, and while it can be shared among a group of employees, each person still needs a Widcom phone and monitor. That alone costs $20,000.

Gold Options (prices in $/oz.)

Price	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.
300	18.75-20.25	— —	— —
310	11.75-13.25	20.75-22.25	— —
320	6.50- 8.00	15.25-16.75	22.00-23.50
330	3.25- 4.75	11.00-12.50	17.25-18.75
340	1.50- 2.75	7.50- 9.00	13.25-14.75
350	0.50- 1.50	5.00- 6.50	10.00-11.50
360	— —	3.25- 5.25	7.25- 8.75

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City-Clock International Inv	2¾	3¼

Quotes as of: July 11, 1985

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Herald Tribune

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Denmark	D.Kr.	1,930	1,040	570
Finland	F.M.	1,410	760	414
France	F.F.	1,200	644	359
Germany	D.M.	482	261	144
Great Britain	£	101	55	30
Greece	Dr.	15,600	8,464	4,692
Netherlands	Fl.	550	298	166
Ireland	£.Ir.	115	62	34
Italy	Lire	276,000	149,040	82,800
Luxembourg	L.Fr.	9,020	4,876	2,668
Norway	N.Kr.	1,400	765	423
Portugal	Esc.	13,800	7,450	4,090
Spain	Pes.	21,200	11,500	6,300
Sweden	S.Kr.	1,470	795	434
Switzerland	S.Fr.	432	233	129
Rest of Europe, North Africa, former French Africa, U.S.A., French Polynesia, Middle East	$	322	174	95
Rest of Africa, Canada, Latin America, Gulf States Asia	$	442	238	130

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Banque Nationale de Paris

U.S. $75,000,000
Floating Rate Notes 1987/1990/1994

In accordance with the provisions of the Notes, notice is hereby given that for the six months 11th July, 1985 to 13th January, 1986 the Notes will bear an interest rate of 8⅜% per cent per annum and the coupon amount per U.S. $100,000 will be U.S.$4,230.21.

Agent Bank
Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited

CAISSE CENTRALE DE COOPERATION ECONOMIQUE
U.S. $50,000,000 - Variable rate 1978-1998
Unconditionally guaranteed by the French State

We hereby inform holders of bonds that the redemption of August 12, 1985, for which an instalment US$ 3,330,000 is projected, was carried out by the drawing of lots in the presence of Mrs. Housse, Public Officer, Luxembourg.

In consequence, the 3,330 bonds, each of US$ 1,000 and bearing the numbers:

6955 to 10284

inclusive, will be reimbursable at par with coupons No. 15 and following coupons attached apart from August 12, 1985, date at which they will cease to accrue interest.

The reimbursement of these bonds and the payment of interest will be done at the following banks:

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS, Luxembourg, BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, New York, BANQUE BRUXELLES LAMBERT S.A., Brussels, BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS, Paris, COMMERZBANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, Frankfurt, CRÉDIT LYONNAIS, London, CRÉDIT SUISSE, Zurich.

The amount remaining in circulation following this second redemption is:

US$ 43,340,000.

The Fiscal Agent
CRÉDIT LYONNAIS, Luxembourg.

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed

11 July 1985

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the INT: (d) daily; (w) weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (r) - regularly; (i) - irregularly.

AL MAL MANAGEMENT
—(w) Al-Mal Trust, S.A. $ 161.65

BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. Ltd.
—(d) Beerbond SF 942.40
—(d) Conbor SF 1257.00
—(d) Equibaer America $ 1204.00
—(d) Equibaer Europe SF 1265.00
—(d) Equibaer Pacific SF 1200.00
—(d) Grobar SF 1044.00
—(d) Stockbar SF 1627.00

BANQUE INDOSUEZ
—(d) Asian Growth Fund $ 10.69
—(w) Diversfond SF 84.70
—(w) FIF—America $ 18.61
—(w) FIF—Europe $ 12.58
—(w) FIF—Pacific $ 17.29
—(d) Indosuez Multibonds A $ 94.32
—(d) Indosuez Multibonds B $ 158.59
—(d) Indosuez USD (M.M.F) $ 101.38

BRITANNIA POB 271, St. Helier, Jersey
—(w) Brit.Dollar Income $ 8.888
—(w) Brit.S Manag.Curr $ 9.24
—(d) Brit. Intl.S Manag.portf $ 1.006
—(d) Brit. Intl.S Manag.Portf $ 1.135
—(w) Brit. Am. Inc. & Fd Ltd. $ 1.072
—(w) Brit.Gold Fund $ 0.846
—(w) Brit.Manag.Currency $ 13.95
—(d) Brit. Japan Dir Port. Fd 50.948
—(w) Brit.Jersey Gilt Fund £ 0.223
—(d) Brit. World Leis. Fund $ 1.353
—(d) Brit. World Techn. Fund $ 0.730

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL
—(w) Capital Int'l Fund $ 38.41
—(w) Capital Italia S.A. $ 14.97

CREDIT SUISSE (ISSUE PRICES)
—(d) Actions Suisses SF 405.50
—(d) Bond Valor Swf SF 106.15
—(d) Bond Valor D-mark DM 111.49
—(d) Bond Valor US-DOLLAR $ 118.15
—(d) Bond Valor Yen Yen 10934.00
—(d) Convert Valor Swf SF 117.50
—(d) Convert Valor US-DOLLAR $ 123.88
—(d) Consumer SF 780.00
—(d) CS Fonds—Bonds SF 77.25
—(d) CS Fonds—Int'l SF 115.25
—(d) CS Money Market Fund $ 1073.00
—(d) CS Money Market Fund DM 1043.00
—(d) Energie—Valor SF 154.20
—(d) Ussec SF 946.00
—(d) Europa—Valor SF 159.00
—(d) Pacific—Valor SF 163.75

DREXEL BURNHAM LAMBERT INC
Winchester House, 77 London Wall
LONDON EC2 (01 9209797)
—(w) Finsbury Growth Ltd. $ 123.73
—(m) Westerner Diversified $ 19.87
—(m) Winchester Financial Ltd. $ 10.80
—(w) Winchester Holdings F.F. 103.21
—(w) Worldwide Securities S/S 3Yr. $ 12.28
—(w) Worldwide Special S/S 3Yr. $ 345.54
$ 1,434.46*

DIT INVESTMENT FRM
—(d) Concentra DM 28.68
—(d) Int'l Rentafonds DM 95.14

Dunn & Hanpill & Lloyd George, Brussels
—(m) D&H Commodity Pool $ 277.19 ***
—(m) Currency & Gold Pool $ 182.66 ***
—(m) Winch. Life Fut. Pool $ 592.51 ***
—(m) Trans World Fut. Pool $ 629.16 ***

F&C MGMT. LTD. INV. ADVISERS
1, Laurence Pountney Hill, EC4 01-623-4680
—(w) F&C Atlantic $ 12.50
—(w) F&C European $ 11.57
—(w) F&C Oriental $ 24.26

FIDELITY POB 670, Hamilton Bermuda
—(m) American Values Common $ 98.05
—(m) Amer Values Cum.Pref $ 102.42
—(d) Fidelity Amer. Assets $ 7.04
—(d) Fidelity Australia Fund $ 9.28
—(d) Fidelity Discovery Fund $ 10.44
—(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs.Tr. $ 124.80
—(d) Fidelity For East Fund $ 20.44*
—(d) Fidelity Int'l. Fund $ 64.16
—(d) Fidelity Orient Fund $ 27.21
—(d) Fidelity Frontier Fund $ 14.86
—(d) Fidelity Pacific Fund $ 136.17
—(d) Fidelity Spcl. Growth Fd. $15.02
—(d) Fidelity World Fund $ 33.86

FORBES PO 8887 GRAND CAYMAN
London Agent 01-839-3813
—(w) Dollar Income $ 8.20
—(w) Forbes High Inc. Gilt Fd £ .96
—(w) Gold Income $ 8.80
—(w) Gold Appreciation $ 4.21
—(m) Strategic Trading $ 1.16

GEFINOR FUNDS.
—(w) East Investment Fund $ 339.08
—(w) Scottish World Fund $ 113.59
—(w) State St. American $ 170.85
Coptt.Trust.Ltd.Lon.Agent.01-4914230

GLOBAL ASSET MANAGEMENT CORP.
PB 119, St Peter Port, Guernsey. 0481-20715
(m) FuturGAM S.A. $ 111.22
(m) GAM Arbitrage Inc $ 124.78
(w) GAMerica Inc $ 143.18
(w) GAM Boston Inc $ 114.79
(w) GAM Ermitage $ 15.05
(w) GAM Franc-val SF 103.52
(d) GAM International Inc $ 114.22
(d) GAM North America Inc $ 106.57
(w) GAM N. America Unit Trust $ 106.00 p
(w) GAM Pacific Inc $ 112.50
(m) GAMrkt Cera $ 107.73
(w) GAM Strl. & Intl Unit Trust 132.08* p
(m) GAM Systems Inc $ 104.79
(w) GAM Worldwide Inc $ 151.40
(m) GAM Tyche S.A. Class A $ 121.88

G.T. MANAGEMENT (U.K.) Ltd.
—(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd $ 9.54
—(d) G.T. Applied Science $ 14.51
—(d) G.T. Asean H.K. Gwth.Fd $12.08
—(w) G.T. Asia Fund $ 3.92
—(d) G.T. Australia Fund $ 23.17
—(d) G.T. Europe Fund $ 10.70
—(w) G.T. Euro. Small Cos. Fund $12.08
—(d) G.T. Dollar Fund $ 15.58
—(d) G.T. Bond Fund $ 10.97*
—(d) G.T. Global Technlgy Fd $ 11.70
—(d) G.T. Hongkong Pathfinder $ 23.91
—(d) G.T. Investment Fund $ 18.50
—(d) G.T. Japan Small Co.Fund $40.63
—(d) G.T. Technology Fund $ 25.73
—(d) G.T. South China Fund $ 14.23

HILL SAMUEL INVEST. MGMT. INT'L S.A.
Jersey, P.O. Box 63, Tel 0534 74069
Berne, P.O. Box 2622, Tel 4131 224051
—(d) Crossbow (Far East) SF 10.33
—(d) CSF (Balanced) SF 26.25
—(d) Intnl. Bond Fund $ 9.78*
—(d) Int. Currency U.S. $ 26.19
—(d) ITF Fd (Technology) $ 13.39
—(d) O'Seas Fd (N. AMERICA) $ 29.32

E&C TRUST CO.(JERSEY) LTD.
1-3 Seale St., St Helier: 0534-36331
TRADED CURRENCY FUND.
@(d) Inc.: Bid $10.06 Offer $10.387
@(d) Cap.: Bid $11.11 Offer $11.463

INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND
—(d) Short Term 'A' (Accum) $ 1.6840
—(d) Short Term 'A' (Distr) $ 1.0268*
—(d) Short Term 'B' (Accum) $ 1.7845
—(d) Short Term 'B' (Distr) $ 0.9039*
—(w) Long Term $ 22.86

JARDINE FLEMING, POB 70 GPO Hk Kg
—(b) J.F Australia $ 3.85
—(b) J.F Hong Kong Trust $ 34.67
—(b) J.F Japan Trust Y 4616
—(b) J.F Japan Technology Y 19,013
—(w) J.F Korea Growth Trust KW $
—(b) J.F Pacific Sec.S.(Acc) $ 5.69

LLOYDS BANK INTL., POB 436, Geneva 11
—†(w) Lloyds Int'l Dollar $ 115.80
—†(w) Lloyds Int'l Europe SF 118.50
—†(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth SF 106.30
—†(w) Lloyds Int'l Income SF 324.50
—†(w) Lloyds Int'l N. America $ 107.55
—†(w) Lloyds Int'l Pacific SF 134.20
—†(w) Lloyds Int'l. Smaller Cos. $14.78

NIMARBEN
—(d) Class A $ 92.12
—(w) Class B - U.S. $ 101.25
—(w) Class C - Japan $ 80.83

OBLIFLEX LIMITED
—(w) Multicurrency $ 10.63
—(w) Dollar Medium Term $ 10.79
—(w) Dollar Long Term $ 10.93
—(w) Japanese Yen $ 10.67
—(w) Pound Sterling £ 10.54
—(w) Deutsche Mark DM 10.61
—(w) Dutch Florin Fl. 10.30
—(w) Swiss Franc SF 9.92

ORANGE NASSAU GROUP
PB 85576, The Hague (070) 469670
—(d) Bever Beleggingsmt ++ $ 21.60

PARISBAS—GROUP
—(d) Certeus International $ 88.08
—(w) OBLIDOM DM 1,109.60
—(w) OBLIGESTION SF 94.15
—(w) OBLI-DOLLAR $ 1,179.47
—(w) OBLI-YEN Y 102,211.00
—(w) OBLI-GULDEN Fl. 1082.94
—(d) PAROIL-FUND $ 94.06
—(d) PARINTER FUND $ 112.93
—(d) PAR US Treasury Bond $ 111.28

ROYAL B. OF CANADA POB 346 GUERNSEY
—†(w) RBC Canadian Fund Ltd $ 11.51*
—†(w) RBC Far East&Pacific Fd $ 10.94
—†(w) RBC Int'l Capital Fd. $ 22.02
—†(w) RBC Int'l Income Fd. $ 11.11*
—†(d) RBC Non.Currency Fd. $ 23.65
—†(w) RBC North Amer. Fd. $ 9.87*

SKANDIFOND INTL FUND (46-8-234270)
—†(w) Inc.: Bid $5.38 Offer $5.78
—†(w) Acc.: Bid $5.41 Offer $5.80

SVENSKA INTERNATIONAL LTD.
17 Devonshire Sq., London-01-377-4040
—(b) SHB Bond Fund $ 22.78
—(w) SHB Intl Growth Fund $ 21.97

SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)
—(d) America-Valor SF 153.75
—(d) D-Mark Bond Selection DM 119.84
—(d) Dollar Bond Selection $ 127.79
—(d) Florin Bond Selection Fl. 123.83
—(d) Intervalor SF 87.25
—(d) Japan Portfolio SF 849.50
—(d) Sterling Bond Selection £ 104.77
—(d) Swiss Foreign Bond Sel. SF 107.61
—(d) Swissvalor New Series SF 328.29
—(d) Universal Bond Select. SF 85.50
—(d) Universal Fund SF 170.64
—(d) Yen Bond Selection Y 10,105.00

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND
—(d) Amca U.S. Sh. SF 39.00
—(d) Bond-Invest SF 68.25
—(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh. SF 157.00
—(d) Japan-Invest SF 902.00
—(d) Saff South Afr. Sh. SF 461

Over-the-Counter

NASDAQ National Market Prices

July 11

Sales in 100s	High	Low	3 P.M.	Ch'ge
A				
A&M Fd	7	6⅝	6⅝	+1/8
ADC Tl	9	18	18	
AEC .32 3.2	5	10	10	10
AEL s	62	25¼	24½	24½ — 1/4
AFG	28	20⅜	20	20
ASK	1157	12¼	12	12¼ + 1/2
AST	1976	15⅝	14⅞	15⅝ + 1/2
AT&E	394	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝ + 1/8
ATE	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
AarnRI	10	19¾	19½	19¾ + 1/2
Acadin .20 3.2	305	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛ — 1/8
Acclrtn	24	9¾	9½	9½ — 1/8
AcuRay .20 .8	103	25	24⅝	24⅞ — 1/4
Aceto s	28	17½	17¼	17¼ — 1/4
ACMAT	11	8½	8½	8½
Actvsn	117	⅜	⅜	⅜ + 1/8
Actmds	420	19¼	18¼	19 + 1/2
AdacLb	155	2½	2⅜	2½ + 1/8
Adase	12	7½	7⅜	7⅜ — 1/8
AdisnW .70 2.2	11	32¼	32¼	32¼ + 1/2
Adla .09e .4	65	22½	22	22¼ + 1/4
AdvClr	392	10¾	10⅝	10¾
AdCpl	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜ + 1/4
AdvEn s	242		⅛	—
AdvGen	13	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜ — 1/8
AdvSem	160	11½	10⅝	10¾ — 1/4
AdvTel	90	6⅛	5⅞	6 + 1/8
Aequtrn	367	4½	4⅜	4⅜
AerSysl	64	2⅝	2½	2⅝ + 1/8
AflBcp 1.00 5.3	2	19	19	19
AfBsn .80 4.7	325	17⅛	16⅝	17 — 1/4
AgcyRt	9	35	35	35
AirCarg	26	5⅛	5	5⅛
AirMid .10e .7	362	13⅝	13½	13⅝ + 1/8
AirWisc	3769	16	15¼	15¾ + 3/8
AlskBc	1	6	6	6
AlskMl .25e 1.7	29	14¼	14¼	14¼
AlskNt	60	15	15	15
AlexB 1.40 4.1	32	34½	34¼	34½
Allin	49	18¾	18½	18½
Alogrex	182	5	4⅝	5 — 1/8
AlsWr .05e .3	195	21	20¼	20½ — 1/2
AllegBv .40 2.1	229	19⅝	18⅞	19⅝ + 3/8
AllidBn .84 3.4	696	23⅝	23½	23½ — 1/8
AllDcas 1.00e 4.6	3	21¼	21¼	21¼
AlldRsh	42	5½	5¼	5¼
Allnet	32	3⅜	3¼	3⅜ + 1/8
AlpMic	62	4⅛	5⅞	6 — 1/8
AlpnGp	95	4	3⅞	3⅞ — 1/8
Altmcr	31	8	7⅝	7⅞
Altos	136	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝ + 1/8
Amcast .40 2.4	11	16½	16	16½ + 1/4
AmrInd .07e 1.8	7	4	4	4
AWAirt	768	10¾	10½	10¾
AmAdv	251	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝ + 1/4
ABKCl s 1.00 4.3	22	23	23	23 + 1/8
ABnkr .30 3.8	2144	13⅝	13	13
AmCarr	67	12⅝	12½	12½ — 1/8
ACanl	56	6⅛	6	6 — 1/8
AmEcol	5	30	29	29 — 1
AEsp	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞ + 1/8
AFdSL .60 3.6	44	16¾	16½	16¾ + 1/4
AmFrst	40	8¼	7⅞	8¼ + 3/4
AFletc s .80 2.8	289	29⅝	28⅞	28⅞ — 1/2
AFurn .28 2.4	7	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
AGreet .58 1.6	3662	35⅝	35⅛	+ 1/8
AmInLJ .40 3.1	124	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞
AmIndl 1.12 5.1	11	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
AInteg s	583	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝
AmList	5	10¼	9½	9½ — 3/4
AmLock .07e .7	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝ — 1/4
AMegnt	134	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜ — 1/8
AAIS	20	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛ + 1/2
AMdSv .16 .9	4	17⅝	17½	17½ — 1/4
AMidl	2783	⅞	½	½ + 1/8
AMlIns 1.08 3.1	103	34¼	34¼	34¼ + 1/8
APhrG	16	4½	4⅜	4⅜ — 1/8
AmPlon	46	9⅝	9½	9½ + 1/8
AQuas h	33	⅞	¾	¾
ASecCa 1.02 3.7	27	27½	27	27½ + 1/8
AmSft s	167	13¼	12⅝	13¼ + 1/8
ASolar	32	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
ASurg	294	⅞	⅝	⅞
AmTel	24	6	7⅝	7⅝ — 1/4
Amrflr s 1.60 4.0	235	40½	40¼	40½ — 1/4
Amrwst	1	21	21	21 — 1/8
Amgen	44	7⅝	6⅞	7
Amistar	11	6	6	6
AmskB 1.00 3.8	89	26⅝	26½	26½
Anadite .10 2.0	33	5⅛	5	5 — 1/8
Antagic	1791	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝ + 1/8
Anaivt	19	10	10	10
Anaren	45	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛ + 1/8
AndrGr	15	12½	12½	12½
Andavr	20	7	6⅝	6⅝ — 3/8
Andrew	333	20	19½	19½ — 3/4
Andros	11	6	6	6 + 1/8
Animed s	230	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝ + 1/8
Anpco	601	⅞	¾	¾
Apogee .12 1.2	80	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞ — 1/8
ApolloC	2413	18	17⅝	18 + 1/8
ApolloC	1869	18⅛	17⅝	18
AplBio s	1132	24⅝	23⅝	24⅝ + 1/8
ApldCm	253	14¼	13½	14¼ + 3/4
ApldMl	960	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝ + 1/8
ApldStr	4	9⅝	9½	9½
Archive	628	8¼	8	8 — 1/8
ArbaSy	863	19	18⅝	19 + 1/8
ArizB .80b 2.6	347	31¼	30⅝	31¼ + 1/4
Arktel	21	8	7⅝	7⅞
Ashton	2522	10⅝	10½	10⅝ + 1/8
AsCmA	38	27	26¼	27 + 1/4
AsCmB	33	26½	26¼	26½
AskHsf .12 1.0	893	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝ — 1/8
AstroM	13	9⅝	9½	9½ — 1/8
Astrom	14	4	3⅞	4 + 1/8
Astron s	3	10	9⅞	10 + 1/8
Astrosy	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝ + 1/8
Atcor .44 2.0	344	22¼	21½	22 + 1/8
Athys	7	12	11	12 + 1/8
AtlGsLf 2.52 7.2	440	35	34	35 + 1/2
AtlAm .40b 1.3	5	25	25	25
AtlBtc .90 2.3	1003	41	40⅝	40⅝ + 1/4
AtlFd	455	13½	13½	13½ — 3/8
AtlFin	475	12⅝	11⅝	12⅝ + 1/8
Atlrm .06e .3	20	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝ + 1/8
AtlRes s	584	26	25½	25½ + 1/8
AtSeAr s	55	18⅝	18	18 + 1/8
AudVd s	1554	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝ + 1/8
Ausmon	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝ — 1/8
AutoOc	3	15½	15½	15½
AutTrT	3	7	6½	6½ — 1/8
Autocly .16 1.5	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝ — 1/4
AutMed	63	4	4	4
AutoSy	13	10⅝	9⅝	10⅝ + 1/8
Autmtx	26	7	6⅝	6⅝
AutoCo	7	9	9	9
Auxlan	202	6⅝	6½	6⅝ + 1/8
Avecor	13	5⅝	5½	5½
AvntGr	30	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝
Avntek	367	22	21⅛	21⅝ + 1/8
Avstar	126	19	18⅝	18⅞ + 1/8
AvlatCp	44	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
AztcM .20 4.3	82	4⅝	4½	4⅝
Aztch	2	2	2	2
B				
BBDO 2.20 4.4	144	50	49½	49⅝ — 1/4
BGS	10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
BPI Sv	9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
BRCom	115	9	8⅝	9
BTR	12	9⅛	9	9 — 1/8
BairdC	29	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝ — 1/8
BakrFn 1.00e 2.7	4	37¼	37¼	37¼ + 1/4
Ballek s	51	9	8⅝	9 + 1/8
BallBcp .16e .4	457	27⅛	26⅝	27⅛ + 1/8
BnPone 2.24 4.1	34	55½	55½	55
BancPs .28e 1.3	4	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝ + 1/8
Bancokl .90 4.7	199	19½	19	19⅝
BcokW 1.24 3.6	209	34⅝	34	34½ + 1/8
Bancorp	83	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛ — 1/8
BangH .80 8.6	58	9½	9⅛	9½ — 1/8
BkDel s 1.20 3.8	16	31½	30½	31½ — 1/8
BkGran .44 1.6	9	27½	26	27½
BKNE s 1.80e 3.5	805	51½	50½	51¼ + 1/2
BkSou s .64 2.5	60	26½	26	26 — 1/2
BnkEst s .68 4.5	36	15	14½	15 +1 1/4
BkIowa .52 1.6	10	47	46½	46½ + 1/2
BkMAm 1.00 10.5	47	9⅝	9½	9½ — 1/4
Bankvt	34	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝ + 3/8
Banta s	251	16	15⅝	15⅝
BarnD	118	8⅝	8½	8½
Barick g	485	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛ — 1/8
Barris	89	26⅝	26⅛	26½ + 1/4
Barton	8	3½	3	3½
BsTrA	19	10⅝	9⅝	10⅝
BasAm 1.04f 7.5	347	13⅝	13½	13⅝ + 1/8
BsIF .80e 2.3	108	35¼	35	35 — 1/4
BayPos	381	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝ + 1/4
BayBnk 2.32 4.1	222	56⅝	56½	56½ + 1/8
Bayly .12 1.7	9	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛ — 1/8
BlFuse s	43	8½	8⅛	8½
BellWi .10b 1.1	7	9⅝	9½	9½
BnchCl	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
Benhan	73	20½	20	20½ + 1/4
Berkley .32 2.0	189	16½	16	16
BerkIns .50 4.2	2	12	12	12 — 3/4
BerkHa	1235	195	235	+40
BesCo	40	⅞	¾	¾
BetzLb 1.32 4.0	1212	33	32½	33 + 1/2
Bibb s .40 2.4	63	25¼	24⅝	24⅝ — 1/2
Big B	4	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝ + 1/4
BigBear	15	17	17	17
Billings	74	3½	3½	3½ — 3/8
Bindy s	217	13¼	12⅝	12⅝ + 1/4
BioRes	156	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝ — 1/8
Biogen	110	7⅝	7½	7⅝ + 1/8
Biomet	480	19	18½	18⅝ + 1/8
Biosrc	16	2	2	2 + 1/8
BiotcR	15	7	7	7 + 1/8
Birdinc	348	11	10⅝	11 + 1/8
BlackD	229	4⅝	4½	4½ — 1/8
Blrchr	87	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
BlckInd .20e 2.1	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
BlsaIT	88			—
BlockBn 1.50 4.1	76	36½	36½	36½ + 1/4
BobEvn .30 1.3	198	22¼	21⅝	22¼ + 1/2
BoltTc .16 2.1	4	7½	7½	7½
BookCp	1	12	12	12 — 1/8
BostBc .65f 11.3	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝ — 1/8
BostIc .40c 1.4	147	24⅝	24	24½ + 1/8
BstnDig	26	6½	6	6 — 1/2
BstnFC .30e 1.4	117	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝ + 1/8
BrosRE	43	14	13⅝	13⅝ + 1/8
BrocCp	307	14⅝	13⅞	13⅝ + 3/8
BrnchC 1.20 3.2	539	39	38	38 — 1/8
Brunco .12 2.7	149	4½	4½	4½ — 1/8
BrltLee	256	12	11⅝	11⅝ — 1/8
BrwTom	1	48	11	11 — 1/8
Brynes .14 .9	751	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝ + 1/8
Buffton	178	1½	1⅜	1⅜ — 1/8
BuildTr	58	27⅝	27½	27½
Brnhm .20 1.2	1135	17	16⅝	16⅞ + 1/8
BurndS	365	8⅝	7⅞	7⅞ — 1/2
Burrlt	11	19½	19¼	19½ — 1/8
BMAs 1.04 4.0	29	26	26	26
BusInld	908	8⅝	8	8⅝ + 1/8
BuilrJ .06e .3	22	20½	20	20
BuilrMt 1.37 4.8	3	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
C				
CCB s .88 2.6	22	33½	33	33½ + 1/2
CCOR	8	8⅛	8	8⅛ + 1/2
CP Rhb	78	5½	5⅛	5⅛
CPT Bs .40 1.3	31	30	28	30 — 1/2
CCX Nt	41	18½	18	18 — 1/2
CML	69	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛
CPI	2110	18½	18	18½ + 1/8
CPT	134	6⅝	6½	6⅝ + 1/8
CSP	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
CVBFn	25	14¼	14¼	14¼ — 1/4
Cache	9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
CACI	78	4½	4⅜	4½ + 1/8
CbrvSc .45f 3.1	439	21¼	21⅛	21¼ + 1/8
Cadmus .36 1.7	2	21¼	21¼	21¼
Calibre	2	2½	2½	2½
CalAmp	148	7⅝	7½	7½
CalMic	262	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛
CalSvg s	34	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛ — 1/8
CalWtr s 2.60 5.7	13	46½	45⅞	46 +1
CallonP	258	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
Calnv .16 1.2	53	13½	13½	13½ — 1/8
Calumt .14e 1.7	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
CmbnEC	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
Conant .10r .5	269	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝ —1
CapFSL .20 1.8	85	11⅛	11	11⅛ — 1/8
CapCrb	144	1⅞	1½	1½ — 1/8
CardDis .08r .5	4	18	17⅝	17⅝
Cardis	60	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝ — 1/8
CareerC .08 1.8	204	4½	4⅛	4½ + 1/8
Caremk	718	12½	11⅝	12½ + 1/8
Carlisle	10	10	10	10 — 1/8
Carolin	100	1⅞	1½	1⅞
Carter	356	15½	15½	15½ + 1/8
Casey s	27	12⅝	12½	12⅝
CatrBc 1.80 5.4	158	33¼	32⅝	33¼ +1
Cencor	33	17⅝	17½	17½ + 1/2
CenBcp 2.05b 3.8	134	55	54½	54½ — 1/4
CnBnS 1.52 4.1	169	36⅝	36½	36⅝
CnBk s 1.40 2.9	110	50½	50½	50½ — 1/8
CenBc 1.20 4.7	2	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝ + 1/8
CRsLfs	233	42⅝	41½	42⅝
Centron .80 1.8	147	44⅛	43½	44 +1
Centurl	102	1⅞	1½	1⅞ + 1/8
Cerdyn	3	16	16	16 + 1/8
CerbrA .12 1.5	89	8	7⅞	7⅞
Cermtk	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝ + 1/8
Cetus	866	11½	10⅞	11½ + 1/8
ChmnPl .10 2.0	11	5½	5½	5½ — 1/8
ChncCp	49	6½	6½	6½ + 1/8
Chargil	399	2	1⅞	2 + 1/8
ChapEn	112	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝ — 1/8
Chargit	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
ChrCh .20 1.0	18	8⅛	8½	8⅝
ChrmS s .20 1.0	65	10½	9⅝	10½ + 1/4
ChrlFdl	10	15¼	15¼	15¼ — 1/2
Charvoz	10	15¼	15¼	15½
Chatlm .48 2.7	5	18	18	18 + 1/2
ChkPnt	973	20	19¼	19¼ — 3/4
ChkTch	31	11	10½	10½
ChLwn .38 1.7	1256	22½	21½	22¼ + 1/2
Chemex	51	5⅛	5	5⅛
ChFdb	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
Cheroke	34	20¼	19⅝	19⅞ — 1/2
ChryE .12 1.2	8	10½	10½	10½
ChesUl 1.60 6.3	7	25½	25½	25½ + 1/4
ChiChi	241	13⅝	13	13⅝ — 1/8
ChlPac s	27	30	29⅝	30⅝ + 1/4
Chilis	332	28½	28	28 — 1/4
Chlbnd 1.00 4.2	9	24½	23½	23⅝ — 1/4
Chomer	99	31¼	31¼	31¼
Chronr	213	8⅝	8½	8⅝ + 1/2
ChrDwn .38 2.1	23	18⅝	18½	18⅝
Chvrn s .10b 1.4	99	7	6⅝	7 + 1/4
CinnFS 1.24 2.5	143	49½	48½	49⅝ +1 1/4
CinMic s	67	13½	13	13¼ + 1/8
Cintas .12e .3	301	38⅝	38½	38½
Cipher	1975	15⅝	15	15⅝ + 3/4
Ciprico	49	6⅝	6¼	6⅝ — 1/4
Circon	32	5⅝	5	5⅛
CitSou 1.20 2.7	35	44½	44½	44½ + 1/4
CitSGa .7b 3.4	2027	23	22½	22⅝
CitzFid 1.04 3.0	11	34½	34¼	34¼ — 1/8
CitzU A	40	39½	39	39¼ + 1/4
CitzU B 1.94 5.5	4	35½	35½	35½ + 1/2
CityFed .40 3.0	2822	13⅝	13½	13⅝ — 1/8
CityNCa .88b 3.2	83	27½	27½	27½ + 1/8
CityBcp 1.04 2.7	1	38½	38½	38½ + 1/2
ClarkJ .88 3.7	24	23½	23½	23½ + 1/4
ClasicC	20	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
ClearCh	9	19⅝	19	19 — 1/8
ClevRt 2.00 10.5	2	19	19	19 — 1/8
Clthme	32	26½	26	26½
CoastF	339	16	15⅝	16 +1
CoastR	22	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
CstInt .20e 3.3	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛ — 3/8
CstSav	254	16⅝	15½	16⅛ + 1/2
CobRsc	30	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝ — 1/8
CobeLb	249	18⅝	18	18⅝ + 1/8
CocaBll .56a 1.3	103	44⅛	43⅝	44⅛ +1 1/4
Coeur	98	12⅝	12¼	12⅝ + 1/8
Cogenic	871	3⅛	3	3⅛
Cohrnt s	391	16⅛	15½	16⅛ + 3/4
ColabR	154	4⅛	4	4
Colagen	90	13	12½	13 + 1/8
ColFdl	48	27	26⅝	27 + 1/4
Collins	436	4½	4⅜	4½ + 1/8
CBcgp A .60e 3.5	46	17⅝	16½	17⅝
ColnGas 1.56 6.7	52	23⅝	17⅞	18 + 1/8
ColLAc 1.00 2.9	23	34½	34½	34½ + 1/2
ColrTle	176	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝ + 1/8
ColoNt .74 3.7	222	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝ + 1/8
ColuFd	26	8	8⅝	8⅝ + 1/8
ColSav	460	14½	14½	14½ + 3/4
ColuMil 1.00 2.9	8	35	35	— 3/4
Comar s	139	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝ — 1/8
Comcat s .12 .6	319	20½	20½	20½ — 1/8
Comcoa	2	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
Comdta .16 1.3	332	12½	12	12½ + 1/4
Comdial	326	3⅝	2⅝	2⅝ — 1/8
Comerc 2.10 4.9	402	43⅝	43	43⅝
ComBc .50r 2.7	10	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝ +1 1/8
ComBnk	3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
ComBsh 2.08 3.4	2	60½	60½	60½
ComCtr .12 .4	318	27	25½	27 +1 1/4
CmceU 1.04 2.4	13	43⅝	42½	42½ — 1/8
CmBCol .36 2.6	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
CmdBn 2.00 3.8	17	52½	51½	52½ + 1/2
CmdFed 2.08 5.1	271	41⅝	41⅛	41⅝ — 1/8
CmlSht .50b 5.0	14	10½	10	10
CmwSv	325	13	12	13 + 1/4
CmwTl 1.60 5.5	1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
ComAm	43	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝ — 1/8
ComInd .36 1.4	391	28	27⅝	28
ComSv s	417	9½	9	9
ComShr .40 5.1	38	12	11⅝	11⅝
ComCds s	106	20⅝	20½	20⅝
ComUs s	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
Compaq	510	9½	9⅛	9⅛ — 1/8
CompAt .01r	10	10⅝	8⅝	10⅝
CmpCr .40 1.3	254	31⅝	31½	31⅝
CmprsL	1	6½	6½	6½ + 1/8
CmpSvs s	929	6⅝	7⅝	8¼ + 1/4
Compus	257	3⅝	3	3⅝ — 1/8
CCTC	394	9	8⅝	9 — 1/8
CmpAs	275	27	26½	27 + 1/4
CalAut	124	6½	6⅛	6½ + 1/8
ConAut .08 .8	11	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
ConEnl	30	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
ConMH	49	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝ — 1/8
Conaldn	15	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝ + 1/8
ConsLR .12 2.0	25	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝ — 1/8
ConMtl	534	5⅝	5⅝	6⅛ + 1/8
ConNet	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
ConPds s	34	8	7⅝	8
ConPrd s	32	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
ConTSh s	59	17½	17	17½ + 1/8
Computn	44	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
CptcH	5	3½	3½	3½ + 1/8
Comtrnc	6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝ — 1/8
Cmsrve	51	3⅝	3½	3½ — 1/8
Comshr	88	9⅝	8⅝	9 + 1/8
Comstk	41	12⅝	30⅝	31½ + 1/4
Comtch	24	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞ — 1/8
ConcDv	53	12	12	12
Concept	23	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝ — 1/8
Conlfrs s 1.00 3.4	97	29⅝	29½	29½
ConMed 1.48 7.3	20	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
ConCos 3.00e 12.6	224	23⅝	23½	23⅝ + 1/2
ConCpl 1.60e 8.6	13	19½	18⅝	19½
CCorP 1.68e 10.3	43	17	16½	16½
CCapS 3.00 12.9	1	23½	23½	23½ — 1/4
ConFbr	1	7½	7½	7½
ConPaper 1.40 3.1	271	46⅝	47⅝	47⅝ + 1/4
ConPrd .08 1.5	30	4½	4½	4½
ConMtB 1.52 4.7	207	32½	32	32½ + 1/4
Consul	164	4⅝	4½	4½ — 1/8
ConWld 1.40 3.1	17	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝ — 1/4
ConBcn 2.04b 5.1	41	40½	39⅝	39⅝
ClGen	4	13½	13½	13½ — 1/8
CtHlth s	64	14⅝	14½	14½
CtHlC	110	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝ — 1/8
ContSt s	245	7⅝	7½	7⅝
Contlns .08 .5	67	17½	17	17½ + 1/8
CtLsr	12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
ConvFd .27e 3.3	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝ + 1/8
Convel	1414	7	6⅝	7 + 1/8
Convrse	54	15⅛	15	15⅛
CoprBip	480	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝ — 1/8
CoprLar	251	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛
CoprsB .40 2.1	139	19⅝	18⅝	19
CorpTax	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝ — 1/8
Corvus	4691	13⅝	13	13½ + 1/8
D				
DBA	6	16⅛	16	16⅛
DCNY s .15i .4	75	41	40	40⅝ — 1/8
DDI	133	3⅛	3	3⅛ + 1/8
DEP	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
DH Tch	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
DLJIes	265	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛ + 1/8
DNA Pl	63	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝ + 1/8
DSC	227	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝ + 1/8
Daltbrg	100	6	10⅛	10⅛ + 1/8
DairMl 1.02f 7.6	34	14⅛	13½	13⅝ — 1/8
DalysSv	3123	25⅝	25	25⅝ + 1/2
DataFt	12	28⅝	28	28 — 1/8
DmnBlo	219	6⅝	5⅝	6⅛ + 1/8
DataArc	76	5⅝	5½	5½ — 1/8
Datcrd s	129	20½	20⅛	20½ + 1/2
Data 10	79	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝ + 1/8
DiSwtch	154	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
Datawr	24	3½	2⅝	3½ + 1/8
Datscr	326	19⅝	19½	19½
Daysln	18	4⅝	4	4 — 1/8
Datum	162	6⅝	5⅝	6⅛ + 1/8
Dauphin 1.96 4.9	24	40½	39⅝	39⅝ — 1/8
DavWl s .08 .5	617	16½	16½	16½ — 1/8

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Paddington, Queensland: 369 34 53.

Amid Computer Slump, Olivetti Faces Problems

(Continued from Page 11)

does not mean our U.S. situation is that bad," he said, adding that largely because of the agreement with AT&T and a similar marketing deal with Xerox Corp., the United States last year emerged as the company's largest market outside Italy, accounting for about 10 percent of group sales.

But some financial analysts are puzzled about Olivetti's strategy. "It is difficult to figure out which way the company is going, and whether basically it is trying to be in consumer electronics or in the technology business," said John B. Abbink, an analyst with Merrill Lynch Pierce Fenner & Smith Inc. in New York.

Analysts cite the fact that in Japan, Olivetti's sixth-largest foreign market, annual sales have stagnated at about 160 billion lire during the past several years, mainly because of intense competition from Japanese producers and because Olivetti's products were not designed for the Japanese market. In May, Olivetti and Toshiba, which generates one-third of its $11.5 billion in sales from electronics, announced a "strategic alliance," which some industry analysts said would include AT&T.

In the end it did not, and on July 3 the U.S. company announced that it was joining Japanese companies on its own to compete with other companies in the $7-billion Japanese telecommunications market. "Many of us thought that Olivetti would be there with AT&T, and we now are wondering what the Olivetti-AT&T deal really adds up to," said Philip de Marcillac, a London-based analyst with IDC Europa Ltd.

Mr. de Benedetti played down the importance of the Toshiba pact, saying that it was aimed at helping Olivetti increase its credibility and penetration in the Japanese market. That is being achieved through the 20-percent shareholding Toshiba has bought in Olivetti's Japanese subsidiary, whose $80 million in sales last year were generated by office automation equipment. Several joint projects are being studied.

The following are some problems facing Olivetti:

•In the United States, Docutel/Olivetti Corp., a Dallas-based manufacturer of automated cash dispensers in which Olivetti has a 46-percent interest, has reported increased losses and declining sales for over a year. The company reported that its first-quarter net loss rose to $9.9 million on sales of $24.8 million, from $8.2 million on sales of $36.9 million a year ago. Mr. Piol blamed the banking environment in the United States, "the fact that we did not handle the merger in the right way initially," and mismanagement.

Carlo de Benedetti, Olivetti's chairman.

Conceding that "we have disappointed our shareholders," Mr. Benedetti said that he was hopeful that Docutel's other shareholders, who control 54 percent of the company, will approve a merger agreement signed April 30 under which Olivetti will acquire the remaining outstanding shares for $5.50 a share. There currently are about 6,800 shares outstanding. Assuming shareholders approve the plan at a meeting on July 17, Mr. de Benedetti was optimistic that Olivetti would "turn the situation around." He added that he could not be more specific until the plan had been approved.

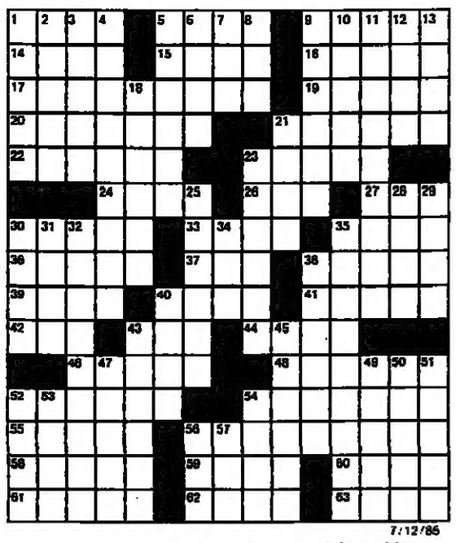
•In Britain, a decision is expected within about a week on whether or not to rescue Acorn Computer Group PLC, in which Olivetti acquired a 49.3-percent interest with an option to buy the majority. Acorn, Britain's leading microcomputer company specialized in education, needs at least £15 million in fresh financing, and Olivetti is prepared to provide one-third. But Mr. de Benedetti, brushing off widespread rumors in London that he intended to pull out of Acorn, said that "similar sacrifices" should be made by the company's British creditors, notably AB Electronics, a components maker.

Assuming that the financing is arranged through Acorn's bank, Close Brothers, Olivetti is prepared to organize a corporate rescue plan for Acorn. Meantime, a former IBM executive has been picked to become managing director of the company to implement the plan, Mr. de Benedetti said. "Acorn represents about 1 percent of our sales, whereas Docutel is a real problem."

•In France, Olivetti's second-largest market outside Italy, a dispute has emerged over a June 19 letter that CGE's chairman, Georges Pébereau, sent to Mr. de Benedetti regarding the building of a plant to build new-generation electronic typewriters. The joint project was established in late 1983 as part of an agreement in which CIT-Alcatel, CGE's telecommunications subsidiary, acquired the French-controlled interest in Olivetti of 10 percent. The French government approved the deal related to the shareholding, but linked it to the building of the plant, which would involve an investment of about 200 million francs (currently about $22 million), creating badly needed jobs.

"We were notified recently that they were not prepared to go through with the project," Mr. de Benedetti said, referring to CGE. As a result, Olivetti plans to drop the project, Mr. de Benedetti and Mr. Piol said. They indicated that CGE had cited as the main reason "oversaturation" of the European typewriter market.

However, CGE executives in Paris, speaking on the condition they not be identified, described Olivetti's version of events as "false." The June 19 letter, they said, was the last of several unsuccessful efforts by Mr. Pébereau to move the project forward



7/12/85

ACROSS

1 Jewish month
5 With 30 Down, Sixth Sister
9 Sirens of the silents
14 Juan's baby sister
15 Long, long time
16 Russian co-op
17 A light portmanteau
19 Shy, in Stuttgart
20 Female felines
21 "All —— that's going . . .!"
22 Comic-strip toiler
23 Knightly quest
24 Otiose
26 Ending for cash or bombard
27 —— Kippur
30 Seat of Presidio County, Texas
33 Zola heroine
35 Fugue ending
36 Hebrew letters
37 A first name in dogdom
38 Contest game in Las Vegas
39 Car-wash finale
40 Hearth warmer
41 Sluggish
42 Astaire-Rogers destination: 1933
43 Son of a Scot
44 Distaff deer
46 Third Sister
48 Magician's word
52 Second-hand deal
54 Seventh Sister
55 Mountain crest
56 Fourth Sister
58 Scrooge, for one
59 Jai ——
60 Of grapes
61 Tender around Tampico
62 Gam or Moreno
63 Tennis sessions

DOWN

1 Feeling of doom and gloom
2 Jumna River city
3 Father of Ahikar
4 Fifth Sister
5 Oxford student's expense account
6 Olds's namesakes
7 Father's partner
8 Ship's dir.
9 Second Sister
10 Chief: Prefix
11 First Sister
12 Jury type
13 Swing around
18 "That's as well ——if I had . . .": Swift
21 Region
23 Snared
25 Make wealthy
28 European boundary river
29 Agora
30 See 5 Across
31 Part of et al.
32 Take back property
34 Melody
35 General agreement
38 Coyote State capital
40 Lot
43 Ovett and Coe
45 Roman harvest festival
47 San ——, city near San Francisco
49 Healing substance
50 Host's offering
51 Alleged natural forces
52 Interchange feature
53 One of five great ones
54 Talk harshly
56 Ares' forte
57 Actor Wallach

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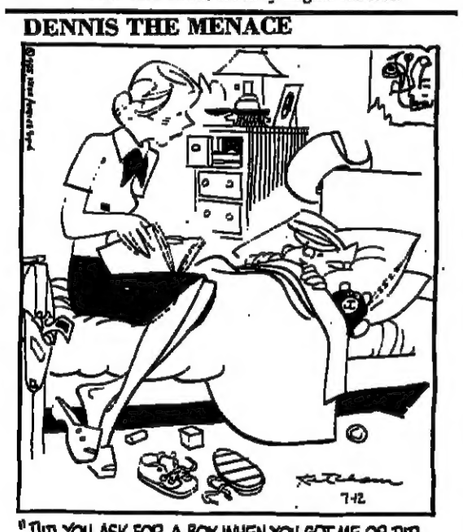
DENNIS THE MENACE



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JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

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NAPOR

DRENER

NAMMAD

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

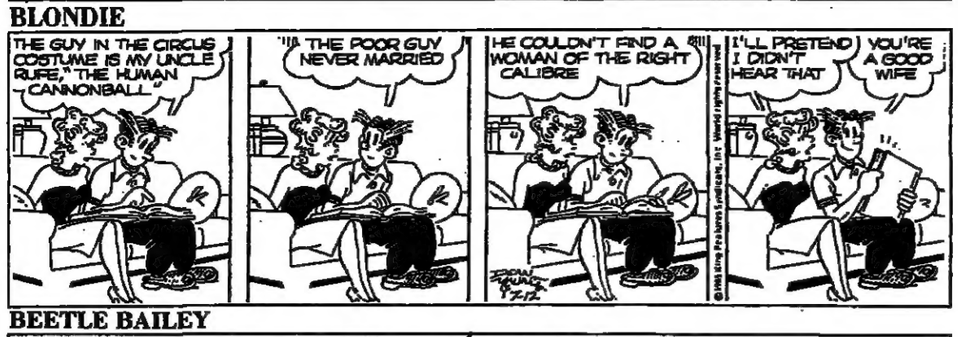
Print answer here: " " " "

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: TWEAK JOKER TURTLE DAMPEN
Answer: What a bureaucrat is—A RED TAPE WORM

PEANUTS

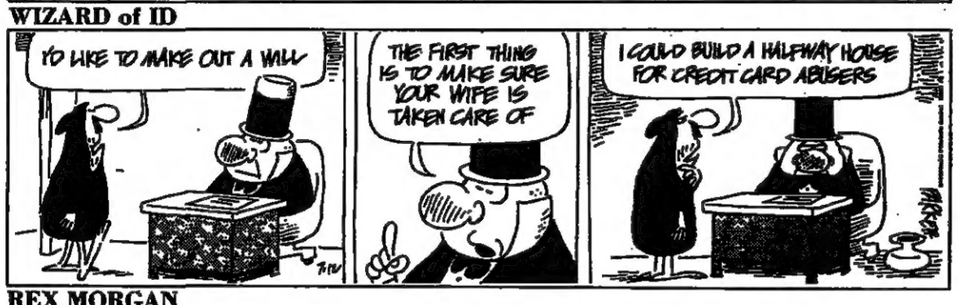
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY

ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID



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BOOKS

THE ASSAULT

By Harry Mulisch. Translated from the Dutch by Claire Nicolas White. 185 pages. $13.95.
Pantheon Books Inc., 201 East 50th Street, New York, N. Y. 10022.

By John Gross

LIFE is complicated, but a few things seem straightforward enough. One winter night in 1945, a Dutch police inspector called Fake Ploeg is riding home on his bicycle through the outskirts of Haarlem. Much of Europe has been liberated, but the Netherlands is still occupied, and Ploeg is as vicious a collaborator as the country can show, a man infamous for his cruelty. Suddenly, six shots ring out — the Resistance has settled accounts with him. Here is a case of simple justice being done.

But life is complicated, and in no time at all the shooting has begun to have unlooked-for repercussions. Ploeg falls dead outside a house on the quayside — one of a group of four, the home of a sailor called Korteweg and his daughter. Their neighbors, a family called the Steenwijks, peer out of the window, and to their horror they see the Kortewegs dragging the body in front of the Steenwijk house.

Peter, the elder of the Steenwijk sons, thinks they should either return the unwanted gift to the Kortewegs or shift it in front of the house on the other side, which belongs to the Beumers, an inoffensive retired lawyer and his wife. By a perverse logic, he reasons that if Ploeg had been hit a few seconds later, he would be lying outside the Beumers' anyway. When his parents try to stop him, he breaks out of the house, grabs the body by the boots and then hesitates, uncertain in which direction to move it; before he can decide, a detachment of Nazi troops shows up, and he runs off.

After a brutal search, the house is burned down as a reprisal and Mr. and Mrs. Steenwijk are taken away — as it turns out, to their deaths. Peter's younger brother, a 12-year-old called Anton, watches helplessly; then he is driven off to the police station. Subsequently he is released and sent to stay with his uncle and aunt in Amsterdam, but not before he has undergone two more searing experiences. He spends the night in a darkened cell with a member of the Resistance who has been injured — she talks to him about her life and her ideals in a way he can barely understand; and he sees a middle-aged German soldier who has tried to protect him from being killed when the convoy in which they are traveling is attacked from the air.

This is how "The Assault" opens. The rest of Harry Mulisch's remarkable novel is devoted to unraveling the consequences of that first fateful night. Anton grows up determined to put the past behind him. He becomes a successful anesthesiologist (a symbolic choice of career, but the symbolism is handled lightly), he marries, has a child, remarries, has another child, lives a quiet life, adopts a stance of mildly ironic detachment. But in a series of episodes spaced over 35 years, the experiences that he wants to forget reassert themselves.

Not only are there pent-up emotions that have to be unlocked and memories that have to be confronted before they can be exorcised. There are also nagging riddles. Why did the Kortewegs, decent people, act in the way they did? Even if they were in a panic, what made them choose to endanger the Steenwijks — a family with children, with whom the Korteweg daughter, at least, was on friendly terms — rather than dumping the body in front of their other neighbors, the Aartses, a childless couple who had always held themselves aloof? What exactly happened to Peter after he disappeared? There are other puzzles, too, about the original shooting as well as its aftermath.

Anton does not actively pursue these questions; on the contrary, most of the time he tries to keep them at bay. But they force themselves on him, piecemeal, and the urge to get at the truth about them is what gives "The Assault" its narrative thrust. At one level the book can be read as a detective story, of the superior Simenon variety, with intriguing twists and turns and a definite solution.

It is also a morality tale (though one that does not point out any easy moral), a dark fable about design and accident, strength and weakness, and the ways in which guilt and innocence can overlap and intermingle. There are multiple ironies in the drama that binds together Steenwijks, Kortewegs, Beumers, Aartses, Resistance fighters — and the Ploegs, too (for Fake Ploeg has a son). Tragic ironies, with nothing facile or contrived about them; and ironies, it should perhaps be added, that are never allowed to diminish our sense of the pure evil of the regime against which the initial violence in the story is directed.

For a book to have deeply serious intentions, as this one does, is of course no guarantee of artistic success. But Mulisch also brings exceptional skill and imagination to his task. Townscapes and interiors are firmly delineated — cliché or not, you can hardly help being reminded of the clarity of Dutch painting; characters are established with a deft economy; in the opening pages, Anton's small-boy reactions, the stolid humanism of his father, the adolescent impatience of his brother are all equally convincing, and as the story develops, a hundred small touches sustain the effect of psychological truthfulness. There is a particularly strong feeling for the way the past changes as each new layer accrues.

While there is nothing to suggest that "The Assault" is in any way autobiographical, Mulisch's family background has obvious relevance to a story of personal conflict and uncertainty with a wartime setting. He was born in 1927, and though his mother was Jewish — her family was murdered by the Nazis — his father was jailed for being a collaborator.

John Gross is on the staff of The New York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

R	A	B	I	D	■	R	E	D	S	■	A	C	M	E
E	R	A	T	O	■	O	L	E	O	■	B	O	E	R
S	C	R	I	P	■	B	A	G	A	T	E	L	L	E
C	A	T	S	E	Y	E	M	A	R	B	L	E	■	■
U	N	E	A	S	E	■	■	S	E	A	■	S	E	E
E	A	R	■	T	A	K	E	■	D	R	I	L	L	S
■	■	■	R	E	T	O	L	D	■	■	G	A	L	E
■	■	M	A	R	S	H	M	A	L	L	O	W	■	■
B	E	A	N	■	■	L	A	R	I	A	T	■	■	■
A	C	I	D	I	C	■	N	E	A	T	■	S	T	A
N	U	N	■	C	O	S	■	■	N	E	S	T	E	R
■	■	S	H	O	O	T	I	N	G	S	T	A	R	S
D	R	A	I	N	P	I	P	E	■	H	E	N	R	I
R	O	I	L	■	E	L	S	E	■	O	L	D	E	N
Y	E	L	L	■	R	E	E	D	■	W	A	S	T	E

7/12/85

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagramed deal, the four-spade opening in third seat ended the auction, and West guessed well by leading a club: A heart opening would have given away a crucial trick.

The defense took the first three tricks, and West not unnaturally tried to cash his diamond ace. This might have been right, but proved fatal.

South ruffed and did some card-reading. West would not have led a club if he had an A-K combination in diamonds, so East had to have the the diamond king. That gave him 10 points in the minor suits and he had failed to open the bidding. It was clear that West held all or nearly all of the missing red-suit honors: the Q-J of hearts and the jack of diamonds.

A squeeze against West for the 10th trick was therefore more plausible than a squeeze against East, but it needed some preparation. Dummy was entered with a trump lead to the queen, and the diamond queen was led. This was the transfer play, forcing East to cover with the king and transfering to West the duty of guarding diamonds.

Once the diamond king had been removed by ruffing, South ran all his trumps. West had to give up his heart protection to save the diamond jack, and South made a heart trick at the finish to bring home his game.

NORTH (D)
♠ Q 2
♡ K 10 7 4
◇ Q 10 9 5
♣ J 8 7

WEST
♠ 6 5
♡ Q 8 6 2
◇ A J 4 3
♣ Q 4 2

EAST
♠ 8 3
♡ J 5
◇ K 8 7 6 2
♣ A K 10 5

SOUTH
♠ A K J 10 9 7 4
♡ A 9 3
◇ —
♣ 9 6 3

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
Pass	Pass	4 ♠	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the club two.

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse July 11
Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN	479	474
ACF Holding	248	228
Aegon	97.80	96.90
AKZO	117.30	116.50
Ahold	227	224
AMEV	269	265.70
A'Dam Rubber	6.15	6.15
Amro Bank	86.20	85.20
BVG	192	190
Buehrmann T	92.70	92
Caland Hldg	36.20	35.70
Elsevier-NDU	131.50	130
Fokker	72.50	70.60
Gist Brocades	201.70	198.50
Heineken	149.40	148.80
Hoogovens	62.80	61.70
KLM	62.30	59.80
Naarden	50	49.50
Nat Nedder	75.60	73.90
Nedlloyd	169.50	161
Oce Vander G	244	241
Pakhoed	63.50	62
Philips	50.30	49.50
Robeco	76.90	76.80
Rodamco	140	140
Rolinco	70.20	70.10
Rorento	46.20	46.20
Royal Dutch	196	194.70
Unilever	358.70	359
Van Ommeren	30.10	29.50
VNU Stork	225	219.90
VNU	215	208.50

AMP,CBS Gen'l Index : 218.50
Previous : 215.10

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	1750	1715
Bekaert	5510	5700
Cockerill	216	213
Cobepa	3260	3240
EBES	2975	2965
GB-Inno-BM	3720	3710
GBL	1915	1930
Gevaert	3725	3890
Hoboken	5610	5610
Intercom	2250	2215
Kredietbank	9000	9000
Petrofina	5680	5600
Soc Generale	1825	1825
Solvay	7330	7330
Traction Elec	3775	3800
UCB	5220	5120
Unera	1740	1725
Vieille Montagne	6940	6980

Current Stock Index : 2330.25
Previous : 2330.34

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
AEG-Telefunken	132.40	129.50
Allianz Ver's	1410	1405
Altana	361	362
BASF	228	225
Bayer	231	228
Bay Hypo Bank	362	353
Bay Vereinsbank	429	415
BMW	230	225
BHF-Bank	340	340
BMW	444	429
Commerzbank	214	209.20
Conti Gummi	149.20	143.50
Daimler-Benz	872	852
Degussa	370	379
Deutsche Babcock	160	159
Deutsche Bank	578.50	559
Dresdner Bank	262.50	254.50
GHH	167	164
Hapener	206	200
Hochtief	559	569
Hoechst	233.50	231.50
Hoesch	112	110.50
Horten	185	179.50
Hussel	308	305
IWKA	324.50	276.50
Kali + Salz	293	288
Karstadt	345	339
Kaufhof	267	257.50
Kloeckner H-D	283	280
Kloeckner Werke	44.70	45.50
Krupp Stahl	114	109
Linde	520.50	512.50
Lufthansa	211	203.50
MAN	168	172
Mannesmann	196	192
Muench Rueck	2000	1950
Nixdorf	548	546
PKI	618	605
Porsche	1435	1395
Preussag	377	378
PWA	158.50	153
RWE	183	176
Rheinmetall	290.50	293
Schering	476	476
SEL	354.50	342.20
Siemens	544	542
Thyssen	113.90	110.50
Veba	223	215
Volkswagenwerk	319.50	304.80
Wella	583	578

Commerzbank Index : 1424.80
Previous : 1387.40

Hong Kong

	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	23.50	23.60
Cheung Kong	16.80	16.40
China Light	15.80	15.50
Green Island	8.10	8.10
Hang Seng Bank	47.50	47.75
Henderson	2.125	2.075
China Gas	10.70	10.50
HK Electric	8.40	8.30
HK Realty A	11.40	11.30
HK Hotels	35.50	35.75
HK Land	5.95	5.80
HK Shang Bank	7.60	7.55
HK Telephone	10	10
HK Yaumatei	3.775	3.65
HK Wharf	6.20	6.10
Hutch Whampoa	25.60	25.40
Hysan	0.61	0.61
Int'l City	0.90	0.87
Jardine	11.40	11.20
Jardine Sec	12.20	11.70
Kowloon Motor	8.60	8.60
Miramar Hotel	37.50	37
New World	7.40	7.25
Orient Overseas	2.15	2.15
SHK Props	12.80	12.60
Sielux	2.70	2.65
Swire Pacific A	24.50	24
Tai Cheung	1.70	1.75
Wah Kwong	0.96	0.98
Wheelock A	7.20	7.20
Wing On Co	2	2
Winsor	4.925	4.90
World Int'l	1.98	1.92

Hang Seng Index : 1597.81
Previous : 1572.41

Johannesburg

	Close	Prev.
AECI	685	810
Anglo American	2990	2985
Anglo Am Gold	16900	16800
Barlows	1265	1280
Blyvoor	1250	1275
Buffels	6900	6950
De Beers	1050	1060
Drielanlein	4650	4725
Elands	1740	1760
GFSA	3325	3350
Harmony	2575	2625
Hiveld Steel	905	910
Kloof	7825	7900
Nedbank	1575	1580
Pres Steyn	4900	4925
Rustenburg	1580	1590
SA Brews	870	870
St Helena	3225	3300
Sasol	495	498
West Holding	5925	5950

Composite Stock Index : N.A.
Previous : N.A.

London

	Close	Prev.
AA Corp	513p	515½
Allied-Lyons	220	213
Anglo Am Gold	59¾	60⅞
Ass Brit Foods	218	220
Ass Dairies	128	128
Barclays	407	404
Boots	544	542
B.A.T.	302	300
Beecham	311	308
BICC	200	191
BL	34	35
Blue Circle	520	515
BOC Group	562	557
Boots	183	181
Bowater Indus	253	257
BP	526	526
Brit Home St	272	269
Brit Telecom	170	170
Brit Aerospace	333	333
Britoil	216	211
BTR	336	326
Burmah	265	265
Cable Wireless	520	515
Cadbury Schw	153	152
Charter Cons	176	173
Commercial U	212	212
Cons Gold	504	504
Courtaulds	137	137
Dalgety	396	396
De Beers	545	550
Distillers	287	287
Drieftontein	52¾	52½
Elsburg	330	328
Free St Ged	52¾	52½
GEC	166	164
Gen Accident	627	625
GKN	224	221
Glaxo	12 5/32	12 3/64
Grand Met	291	291
GRE	713	716
Guinness	246	245
GUS	830	810
Hanson	166	163
Hawker	387	391
ICI	712	704
Imperial Group	176	170
Jaguar	254	253
Land Securities	261	260
Legal General	679	684
Lloyds Bank	417	414
Lonrho	170	166
Lucas	298	296
Marks and Sp	137	134
Metal Box	448	443
Midland Bank	372	365
Nat West Bank	704	704
P and O	253	251
Pilkington	266	263
Plessey	120	118
Prudential	649	654
Racal Elect	134	130
Randfontein	51021¾	51021¾
Rank	340	314
Reed Intl	632	622
Reuters	276	278
Royal Dutch	43 5/64	42⅞
RTZ	554	557
Sedichi	625	640
Sainsbury	204	[illegible]
Sears Hol.	95	
Shell	676	

Singapore

	Close	Prev.
Cold Storage	2.40	2.43
DBS	5.20	5.20
Fraser Neave	5	4.98
How Par	2.03	2.04
Inchcape	2.22	2.26
Mal Banking	5.30	5.30
OCBC	8.40	8.70
OUB	3.78	3.81
OUE	2.54	2.56
Shangri-la	2.18	2.18
Sime Darby	1.82	1.84
Spore Land	2.44	2.51
Spore Press	5.75	5.85
S Steamship	0.93	0.98
SI Trading	3.28	3.28
United Overseas	1.76	1.77
UOB	3.80	3.84

Straits Times Ind Index : 734.78
Previous : 745.93

Stockholm

	Close	Prev.
AGA	115	112
Alfa Laval	157	157
Asea	315	290
Astra	405	375
Atlas Copco	108	103
Bolidens	N.Q.	—
Electrolux	270	265
Ericsson	246	238
Esselte	N.Q.	370
Handelsbanken	162	162
Pharmacia	190	180
Saab-Scania	400	400
Sandvik	N.Q.	270
Skanska	81.50	81.50
SKF	221	216
SwedishMatch	189	185
Volvo	213	207

Affarsvarlden Index : 367.80
Previous : 361.40

Milan

	Close	Prev.
Banca Comm	21720	21530
Centrale	3379	3390
Cipahotels	10500	10500
Cred Ital	2275	2260
Eridania	10800	10700
Fiat	13716	12960
Fiat	3890	3940
Finsider	Susp.	
Generali	54500	54050
Italcementi	8540	8390
Italgas	51000	50000
Italmobiliari	1510	1510
Mediobanca	112400	112500
Montedison	1975	1920
Olivetti	5911	5895
Pirelli	2905	2825
RAS	85000	83000
Rinascente	848	845
SIP	2399	2403
SNIA	1389	1400
Snia	3340	3341
Standa	16500	16900
Stet	3250	3240

MIB Current Index : 1513
Previous : 1505

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Air Liquide	492	490
Airfrom AIL	297.80	290
Alcatel	1189	1170
Bancaire	614	614
BIC	529	526
Bongrain	1875	1850
Bouygues	748	770
BSN GD	2400	2300
Carrefour	2098	2090
Chargeurs	451	436
Club Med	550	540
Cofa	1400	1395
Dumez	715	714
Elf-Aquitaine	194	192
Europe 1	810	810
Gen Eaux	645	650
Hachette	1490	1481
Lafarge Cop	516	502
Legrand	2220	2201
Lesieur	648	639
L'Oreal	2280	2400
Marzel	1681	1575
Matra	1660	1610
Merlin	2040	1990
Michelin	1225	1207
Moet Hennessy	1950	1910
Moulinex	86.80	87.70
Occidentale	723	706
Pernod Ric	738	725
Perrier	529	570
Peugeot	359.50	365.10
Printemps	248	248
Radiotechn	301	291
Radoute	1320	1320
Roussel Uclaf	1635	1630
Sanofi	724	709
Skis Rossignol	1330	1300
Telemecan	2500	2490
Thomson CSF	518	514
otal	218	215

Tell Index : 207.78
Gen'l Index : 209.72
SBC Index : 218.38
Previous : 214.50

Sydney

	Close	Prev.
ACI	2.76	2.76
ANZ	4.97	4.96
BHP	6.38	6.46
Boral	3.45	3.45
Bougainville	1.99	2.04
Castlemaine	4.82	4.46
Coles	3.92	3.80
Comalco	1.88	1.87
CRA	5.88	5.98
CSR	3.04	3.04
Dunlop	2.47	2.47
Elders Ixl	3.07	3.04
ICI Australia	2.05	2.06
Magellan	2.20	2.20
MIM	2.77	2.78
Myer	3	3.10
Nat Aust Bank	4.44	4.43
News Corp	6.56	6.50
N Broken Hill	2.26	2.26
Pasminco	3.55	3.62
Qld Coal Trust	1.72	1.74
Santos	6.60	6.66
Thomas Nation	2.10	2.10
Western Mining	3.95	3.95
Westpac Banking	4.51	4.46
Woodside	1.42	1.42

All Ordinaries Index : 906.60
Previous : 905.70

Tokyo

	Close	Prev.
Akai	396	400
Asahi Chem	865	865
Asahi Glass	670	672
Bank of Tokyo	920	917
Bridgestone	543	550
Canon	1010	1100
Casio	1540	1580
Citoh	460	453
Dai Nippon Print	1110	1140
Daiwa House	713	722
Daiwa Securities	1000	1040
Fanuc	7400	7540
Fuji Bank	1800	1840
Fuji Photo	1870	1910
Fujitsu	917	920
Hitachi	700	705
Hitachi Cable	600	615
Honda	1430	1440
Japan Air Lines	7300	7340
Kajima	364	365
Kansai Power	1920	1950
Kawasaki Steel	150	150
Kirin Brewery	688	697
Komatsu	487	487
Kubota	352	354
Kyocera	3830	3810
Matsu Elec Ind	1300	1300
Matsu Elec Works	768	770
Mitsubishi Bank	1750	1790
Mitsubishi Chem	460	467
Mitsubishi Elec	381	387
Mitsubishi Heavy	328	327
Mitsubishi Corp	703	709
Mitsui and Co	435	435
Mitsukoshi	615	620
Nippon Oil	731	738
NEC	951	981
NGK Insulators	775	780
Nikko Sec	900	880
Nippon Kogaku	1010	1040
Nippon Oil	954	950
Nippon Steel	140	140
Nippon Yusen	302	310
Nissan	628	639
Nomura Sec	1390	1390
Olympus	1080	1110
Pioneer	1730	1730
Ricoh	915	940
Sankyo	840	880
Sanyo	501	500
Sekisui Chemical	727	727
Sony	3820	3880
Sumitomo Bank	2050	2030
Sumitomo Chem	243	252
Sumitomo Marine	807	813
Sumitomo Metal	151	152
Taisei Corp	284	292
Teijin	480	479
Tokio Marine	1000	1050
Tokyo Elec Power	2150	2200
Toppan Printing	959	970
Toray Ind	483	486
Toshiba	350	340
Toyota	1220	1250
Yamaichi Sec	915	900

Nikkei/D.J. Index : 12858.10
Previous : 12912.09
New Index : 1040.39
Previous : 1057.55

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Adia	3240	3190
Alusuisse	785	775
Autophon	5770	5740
Bank Leu	3530	3500
Brown Boveri	1780	1750
Ciba Geigy	3530	3500
Credit Suisse	3230	3200
Elektrowatt	3530	3170
Holderbank	715	700
Interdiscount	2450	2400
Jacob Suchard	4540	4425
Jelmoli	2340	2375
Landis Gyr	1920	1885
Maeveenpick	4075	4075
Nestle	4450	4540
Oerlikon-B	1845	1840
Roche Baby	9450	9425
Sandoz	4430	4350
Schindler	4540	4500
Sulzer	410	400
Surveillance	N.Q.	—
Tessavir	1340	1330
SBC	444	437
Swiss Reinsurance	2870	2830
Swiss Volksbank	1790	1770
Union Bank	4280	4240
Winterthur	4225	5400
Zurich Ins	2400	2375

SBC Index : 496.80
Previous : 492.50

N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available; xd: ex-dividend.

Toronto *July 11*

Canadian stocks via AP

	High	Low	Close	Chge
1750 Abit Price	17½	17½	17½	
500 Acklands	17	17	17	
2200 Agnico E	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
2400 Agra Ind A	9	9	9	
267100 All Energy	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
6150 Alta Nat	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
4313 Algoma St	20½	20	20½	+ ½
300 Andrs WA	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
1905 Anacon	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
37 Arasu C pr	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
11236 Asco I f	10⅛	10	10⅛	
1757 BP Canada	37⅞	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅜
73615 Bank BC	25¾	25½	25½	— ⅛
77483 Bank N S	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	
477180 Barrick o	144	140	142	— 1
2400 Bonanza R	380	380	380	
3000 Brakorna	450	445	445	
4900 Bromalea	18½	18½	18½	
2300 Brenda M	9	9	9	
706 BCFP	9¾	9	9	
43065 BC Res	245	226	245	+ 6
9706 BC Phone	24	23⅝	24	
145 Brunswk	12¼	12¼	12¼	
5000 CAE	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
2264 CCL A	17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼
16924 Cad Fnv	15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ⅝
600 Campeau I	24½	24½	24½	+ ½
298064 C Nor West	22½	22½	22½	— ½
1850 C Packrs	35	34	34½	+ 1
12956 Can Trust	36⅝	36¼	36¼	
500 C Tire	87¼	87¼	87¼	— ¼
38371 Ch Can	36½	36⅛	36⅛	
3700 Can Net Res	30	30	30	— 4
119987 CTire A f	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
363 C Util B	18	18	18	— ½
2375 Cora	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
2900 Cskanse	35	34⅝	35	+ ⅛
23000 Cntrl Tr	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
20250 Cineplex	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
117930 C Distb A	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛

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SPORTS

The Associated Press

ALPINE HIGH — Riders in the Tour de France got a scenic if tiring view of the Alps during Wednesday's competition, between Morzine and Lans-en-Vercors. Thursday, Eric Vanderaerden of Belgium was the surprise winner of the 13th stage, a 31.8-kilometer (19.7-mile) individual time trial, although Bernard Hinault of France increased his overall lead.

Baseball's 'Tight Night' Pains Many

Guerrero Homers, Goes to Hospital

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PITTSBURGH — It was "tight night" in major league baseball.

Nine of the 13 games played Wednesday evening were decided by one run, and the four one-run games in the National League tightened both divisional races. Tightest of all, however, was Pedro Guerrero's back.

The Los Angeles Dodgers' outfielder had to be helped from the field in Three Rivers Stadium when muscle spasms rendered him unable to even walk. Thursday, after his team had flown to Chicago, he was taken to a hospital for examination.

Guerrero first injured his back while chasing Johnny Ray's double in the fourth inning of the Dodgers' 5-4 victory over the Pirates. Between innings, Guerrero adjourned to the locker room for emergency treatment.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

When he emerged in the fifth, the Dodgers had closed to 4-3, with *Mariano Duncan on third base and* two out. Having hit 15 home runs since June 1, Guerrero wanted to try to bat despite the pain.

"I just wanted to go out there and try one swing to see if I could hit," he said. "That's what I did — I took one swing."

The ball landed over the left-center field wall for Guerrero's 21st homer this season and his 11th game-winning RBI.

"When I hit the ball, I dropped my head because I was in terrible pain," he said. "I knew I hit it good. All I was thinking was that I had to get to first base. Then the tying run would score."

He managed an agonizingly slow, limping jog around the bases, barely making it to home plate.

"Man, I was hurting," Guerrero said. Team doctors said he will be checked on a day-to-day basis.

Guerrero's home run sent Pittsburgh to its fourth straight defeat, *and handed Lee Tunnell, 0-6, his* 11th straight loss. Tunnell has not won since June 2, 1984, when he beat Montreal.

Expos 6, Braves 5: In Atlanta, Mike Fitzgerald's homer off Bruce Sutter, on the first pitch in the 11th inning, won the game for Montreal. Bob Horner's 12th homer for Atlanta, a two-run shot off Jeff Reardon, had tied the score at 5 in the eighth.

Cubs 4, Padres 3: Davey Lopes hit a two-run homer and Keith Moreland followed with a solo shot in the seventh to beat San Diego in Chicago. Lopes went 3-for-3 with three RBI and threw out a runner at the plate from left field.

Mets 2, Reds 1: Keith Hernandez doubled in the winning run and rookie Rick Aguilera pitched a six-hitter in Cincinnati as New York extended its winning streak to nine, its longest in nine years and two short of the club record.

Astros 10, Phillies 0: *Mike Scott* pitched a four-hitter in Houston and Jose Cruz and Bill Doran each got three of the 14 hits against Philadelphia. Jerry Koosman failed to retire a batter in the first inning.

Cardinals 7, Giants 3: Ozzie Smith and Jack Clark each hit two-run homers in St. Louis to help beat San Francisco. Rookie Vince Coleman stole two more bases for St. Louis, raising his major league-leading total to 59.

Blue Jays 11, Mariners 1: In the American League, Al Oliver, in his first game for Toronto since his trade Tuesday by the Dodgers, homered, singled and drove in three runs in Seattle. He said it "felt very good to step right in, especially since I haven't played a game since May 5."

Jim Clancy and Bill Caudill held the Mariners, who have lost four straight, to five hits; the Blue Jays, who tied a club record with five *homers, have won four in a row.*

Tigers 1, White Sox 0: In Detroit, Lou Whitaker's two-out bloop single in the eighth scored Tom Brookens, beating Chicago. Tom Seaver, seeking his 297th victory in the majors, had given up only two hits and allowed three base runners until Brookens doubled sharply to left with two out in the eighth. The Tigers' Jack Morris held the White Sox to five hits.

Yankees 6, Royals 5: Dave Winfield's bloop single to center scored Rickey Henderson with one out in the ninth to beat Kansas City in New York. Henderson — on base five straight times — had singled off Dan Quisenberry and stolen second for his third steal of the game, 41st this season.

A's 5, Red Sox 4: In Oakland, California, Dusty Baker hit a bases-empty homer and Mike Heath threw out Boston's potential tying run at home plate in the ninth.

Rangers 4, Indians 1: Charlie Hough pitched a two-hitter, both singles by Brett Butler, and Pete O'Brien hit a two-run homer in Cleveland as Texas ended a four-game losing streak. The Indians scored on Hough's wild pitch in the ninth.

Twins 2, Orioles 1: Tom Brunansky's two-run homer in the top of the ninth in Baltimore helped Minnesota's Frank Viola outduel Mike Boddicker. Brunansky's hit was only the fourth off Boddicker; Viola allowed seven in eight innings.

Angels 2, Brewers 1: Reggie Jackson and Dick Schofield homered to back Ron Romanick's five-hitter against Milwaukee in Anaheim, California. Jackson's 518th homer left him three shy of Ted Williams and Willie McCovey, who share eighth place in the record book. *(UPI, AP)*

Reuters-United Press International

***Ken Griffey went up the left field wall in Yankee Stadium,* but not as high as Frank White's grand slam home run for Royals in first inning Wednesday night. Yankees won, 6-5.**

Starters Are Set In All-Star Game

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Tommy Herr of the St. Louis Cardinals has overtaken the Chicago Cubs' Ryne Sandberg in the final vote tabulation to win the starting job at second base for the National League All-Star team.

In the American League, Rickey Henderson of the New York Yankees and Eddie Murray of the Baltimore Orioles surged ahead in the final week to claim starting spots Thursday on that team. *(See Scoreboard for the complete voting.)*

Herr, leading the major leagues in runs batted in and second in the NL in hitting, overcame a nearly 32,000-vote deficit to beat Sandberg by 58,629 ballots in the tightest NL race. He becomes the fourth NL starter at the position in the last four years, following Davey Lopes, Steve Sax and Sandberg.

Henderson, the leading hitter in the major leagues, finished second among AL outfielders behind teammate Dave Winfield after pushing past the California Angels' Reggie Jackson. Henderson had been fourth in the balloting a week ago, 15,000 votes short of the top three.

Boston's Jim Rice got the third starting spot in the AL outfield, just ahead of Jackson, who was bidding for a 12th All-Star start. Rice will be starting in the game for the fourth time, but the first time since 1980.

Murray made up a 30,000-vote gap to overtake California's Rod Carew at first base. Carew had his streak of 15 straight All-Star starts ended; he had been named every year since 1970, when the balloting was returned to the fans, winning election at second base from 1970-75 and at first from 1976-84.

Graig Nettles, 40, of the San Diego Padres won the NL's third base assignment and will start for the first time for that league, breaking a string of six straight selections for Philadelphia's Mike Schmidt, whom the Phillies switched to first base earlier this year. Nettles was an AL starter in 1975 and a 1980 replacement for the injured George Brett.

The pitchers and remaining members of both teams will be selected later.

The 56th All-Star Game will be played the night of July 16 in Minneapolis. The NL holds a 35-19 lead with one tie in the series that began in 1933, having won 12 of the last 13 games, 20 of the last 22 and 25 of the last 28.

Indianapolis: Bigger Games Than Pan Am's

By Frank Litsky
New York Times Service

INDIANAPOLIS — The 1987 Pan American Games were scheduled for Santiago, Chile, until political unrest and a lack of money led the organizers to relinquish them. They were transferred to Quito and Guayaquil, Ecuador, until Ecuador decided last November it could not afford them.

Enter Indianapolis, a once-sleepy city of 725,000 that is quietly trying to become the amateur *sports capital of the United States.* Indianapolis really wanted the 1991 Pan American Games. But when the 1987 games became homeless, the 36-nation Pan American Sports Organization was happy to award them last December to Indianapolis.

Now everything is progressing well for this Western Hemisphere version of the Olympics, mainly because of an effective formal and informal chain of command and finance. The games will be organized by a group known as PAX / I, which stands for the 10th Pan American Games / Indianapolis and is pronounced "paxee."

PAX / I is an offshoot of the Indiana Sports Corporation, a privately funded nonprofit organization that brings many national and international sports events to Indianapolis. In turn, the Indiana Sports Corporation, conceived in 1979, is funded largely by the Lilly Endowment. Much of the endowment's money comes from the family that founded Eli Lilly and Co., the drug manufacturer with headquarters in Indianapolis.

The organizers' only immediate problem was cash flow. The United States Olympic Committee's administrative committee alleviated that with temporary loans of $142,000. Last month, at its meeting here, the USOC executive committee voted a $2 million line of credit.

The organizers expect to provide their own cash from four main sources: television, commercial sponsorships, licensing and ticket sales.

"The intent is to break even," said Sandy Knapp, the executive director of the sports corporation. "We think we will succeed."

Ordinarily, that would be a large task because of the vastness of these quadrennial games. The 36 member nations from North, South and Central America and the Caribbean will send 5,000 athletes and 1,000 coaches and support staff. From Aug. 7 to 23, 1987, they will compete in 26 sports.

The budget will be smaller than might be expected because all the competition venues are in place. In a construction renaissance, mostly over the last decade, Indianapolis *has built the following outstanding* facilities:

- The $77.5 million, 61,000-seat downtown Hoosier Dome, where the Indianapolis Colts sold out every National Football League home game last year, their first season out of Baltimore.
- Adjoining the Hoosier Dome, the huge, $14-million Convention Center.
- A few blocks away, the $16.4-million, 17,000-seat Market Square Arena, home of the Indiana Pacers of the National Basketball Association.
- A mile from downtown, the $7-million Indianapolis Sports Center and its 24 tennis courts, home of the annual U.S. clay-court championships.
- Next to that, the $21.5-million Indiana University Natatorium with its two 50-meter swimming pools and an 18-foot-deep diving well. Experts say there is no better *facility in the United States.*
- Across the street, the $5.9-million Indiana University Track and Field Stadium with a fast, nine-lane rubberized track, the site of the USA/Mobil national outdoor championships last spring.
- Four miles away, the $2.5-million Major Taylor Velodrome, a 333.3-meter international-class cycling facility.

In the last decade, $136 million has been spent to build athletic facilities in this city, previously known in sports only for the annual 500-mile auto race. As a result, no major venue construction will be required for the Pan Am Games.

Indianapolis is also the home of the national governing bodies of track and field, gymnastics, diving, synchronized swimming and, as of June 1, rowing. All have received foundation or other private aid and inducements, such as free or reduced-rate office space.

The major prize would be to get the U.S. Olympic Committee. But it seems firmly ensconced in Colorado Springs, where 18 national governing bodies share office space at its complex.

SCOREBOARD

Cycling

Tour de France

MEN
Thirteenth Stage
Villard-de-Lans
(31.8 kilometer individual time trial)

1. Eric Vanderaerden, Belgium, 41 mins 4 secs
2. Bernard Hinault, France, 1:07 behind
3. Thierry Marie, France, at 1:08
4. Gilbert Duclos-Lassalle, France, at 1:17
5. Marc Sergeant, Belgium, at 1:23
6. Stephen Roche, Ireland, at 1:23
7. Joel Pelier, France, at 1:27
8. Phil Anderson, Australia, at 1:31
9. Inaki Gaston, Spain, at 1:39
10. Sean Kelly, Ireland, at 1:43
11. Kim Andersen, Denmark, at 1:53
12. Gerrit Solleveld, Holland, at 1:57
13. Jelle Nijdam, holland, at 2:03
14. Steve Bauer, Canada, at 2:13
15. Sean Yates, Britain, at 2:16
16. Maarten Ducrot, Holland, at 2:19
17. Czesław Lang, Poland, at 2:21
18. Laurent Biondi, France, at 2:26
19. Greg Lemond, U.S., at 2:30
20. Jozef Lieckens, Belgium, at 2:38

Overall Leaders

1. Bernard Hinault, France, 45:32:19.
2. Greg Lemond, U.S., at 5:23 behind
3. Stephen Roche, Ireland, at 6:08
4. Sean Kelly, Ireland, at 6:35
5. Steve Bauer, Canada, at 8:23
6. Phil Anderson, Australia, at 8:33
7. Niki Rutimann, Switzerland, at 10:31
8. Pascal Simon, France, at 11:11
9. Jeap Zoetemelk, Holland, at 11:14
10. Pierre Bazzo, France, at 12:39

WOMEN
Tenth Stage
Around Villard-de-Lans
(66.6 kilometers.)

1. Valerie Simmonet, France, 1 hour, 43 minutes, 33 seconds, at an average speed of 38.598 kph (15 seconds bonus)
2. Paula Weather, Sweden, 1:43.34 (10 seconds bonus)
3. Maria Blewer, Britain, Same Time (5 seconds bonus)
4. Jeannie Longo, France, 1:43.37
5. Petra Stegherr, West Germany, s.t.
6. Maria Canins, Italy, s.t.
7. Chantal Broca, France, s.t.
8. Janette Parks, U.S., 1:43.43
9. Wang Li, China, s.t.
10. Imelda Chiappa, Italy, s.t.

Overall leaders

1. Maria Canins, Italy, 20:51.41
2. Jeannie Longo, France, 13 minutes, 14 seconds behind leader
3. Dominique Samiant, France, at 17:28
4. Cecile Odin, France, at 17:35
5. Imelda Chiappa, Italy, at 17:36
6. Phyllis Hines, U.S., at 18:37
7. Chantal Broca, France, at 19:29
8. Heleen Hage, Holland, at 20:27
9. Janette Parks, U.S., at 20:53
10. Pascale Ranucci, France, at 21:07

Baseball

Wednesday's Major League Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Kansas City 400 001 000—5 4 2
New York 100 030 101—6 12 0
Gubicza, Quisenberry (7) and Wathan, Sundberg (9); Rasmussen, Righetti (8) and Wynegar. W—Righetti, 7-4. L—Quisenberry, 4-5. HRs—Kansas City, White (10), Brett (11).

Boston 000 010 120—4 11 1
Oakland 013 000 10x—5 9 1
Ojeda, Clear (3), Stanley (7) and Sox; Gedman (6); Krueger, Atherton (7), Howell (8) and Tettleton. W—Krueger, 6-8. L—Ojeda, 4-5. Sv—Howell (18). HRs—Boston, Nichols (1). Oakland, Baker (11).

Texas 200 001 100—4 7 2
Cleveland 000 000 001—1 2 2
Hough and Brummer; Reed, Easterly (8) and Willard. W—Hough, 7-10. L— Reed, 0-2. HRs—Texas, O'Brien (16), McDowell (4).

Chicago 000 000 000—0 5 0
Detroit 000 000 01x—1 4 1
Seaver and Hill; Morris and Parrish. W—Morris, 10-6. L—Seaver, 9-7.

Minnesota 000 000 002—2 4 1
Baltimore 000 010 000—1 7 1
Viola, Davis (9) and Solas, Laudner (9); Boddicker and Dempsey. W—Viola, 10-6. L—Boddicker, 9-8. Sv—Davis (10). HRs—Minnesota, Brunansky (19).

Milwaukee 000 000 010—1 5 0
California 000 001 10x—2 5 0
Burris and Moore; Romanick and Boone. W—Romanick, 10-4. L—Burris, 4-7. HRs—California, Jackson (15), Schofield (6). Milwaukee, Householder (2).

Toronto 101 030 211—11 13 0
Seattle 010 000 000— 1 5 1
Clancy, Caudill (8) and Whitt; Wills, Snyder (5) and Kearney, Scott (5). W— Clancy, 6-4. L—Wills, 4-2. HRs—Toronto, Mulliniks (6), Moseby (4), Barfield (13), Oliver (1), Bell (18). Seattle, Thomas (13).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

San Diego 020 100 000—3 6 1
Chicago 000 010 30x—4 11 0
Dravecky, Lefferts (8) and Kennedy; Sanderson, Smith (8) and Davis. W— Sanderson, 5-4. L—Dravecky, 9-5. Sv— Smith (19). HRs—San Diego, McReynolds (10). Chicago, Lopes (7), Moreland (7).

New York 000 110 000—2 8 0
Cincinnati 000 100 000—1 4 0
Aguilera and Carter; Browning, Franco (8) and Knicely. W—Aguilera, 3-2. L— Browning, 7-7. HR—Cincinnati, Parker (15).

Los Angeles 000 200 000—5 8 0
Pittsburgh 000 000 000—4 10 2
Reuss, Howell (8) and Scioscia; Tunnell, Holland (5), Candelaria (8) and Pena. W— Reuss, 7-4. L—Tunnell, 0-6. Sv—Howell (8). HR—Los Angeles, Guerrero (21).

Philadelphia 000 000 000— 0 4 2
Houston 500 003 00x—10 14 1
Koosman, Childress (1), Ruckar (5), Andersen (8) and Virgil; Scott and Ashby. W—Scott, 9-4. L—Koosman, 3-2.

Montreal 013 010 000 01—6 13 0
Atlanta 111 000 020 00—5 9 3
M.Mahler, St. Claire (5), Reardon (8), Burke (9) and Fitzgerald; Barker, Camp (5), Garber (8), Sutter (10) and Cerone. W—Burke, 5-8. L— Sutter, 4-4. HRs—Montreal, Fitzgerald (5). Atlanta, Horner (12).

San Francisco 200 000 010—3 8 1
St. Louis 023 000 02x—7 9 1
Blue, Jeffcoat (4), Davis (6), Garrelts (8) and Trevino; Keepshire, Campbell (6), Lahti (8) and Nieto. W—Keepshire, 4-4. L—Blue, 5-3. Sv—Lahti (7). HRs—St. Louis, Smith (4), Clark (16).

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Toronto	52	32	.619	—
Detroit	47	34	.580	3½
New York	45	36	.556	5½
Baltimore	42	39	.519	8½
Boston	42	41	.506	9½
Milwaukee	36	44	.450	14
Cleveland	27	55	.329	24
West Division				
California	49	34	.590	—
Oakland	43	40	.518	6
Chicago	40	40	.500	7½
Kansas City	41	41	.500	7½
Seattle	41	42	.494	8
Minnesota	37	44	.457	11
Texas	32	53	.381	17½

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	49	32	.605	—
New York	47	35	.573	2½
Montreal	46	36	.571	2½
Chicago	44	36	.543	5½
Philadelphia	37	45	.451	12½
Pittsburgh	27	54	.333	22
West Division				
San Diego	48	36	.571	—
Los Angeles	45	36	.556	1½
Cincinnati	41	40	.506	5½
Houston	42	42	.500	6
Atlanta	35	47	.427	12
San Francisco	31	53	.369	17

Balloting for the All-Star Game's Starting Teams

Final fan voting for the
National League All-Star team:

Catcher

1. Gary Carter, New York 1,129,818. 2. Terry Kennedy, San Diego 777,485. 3. Jody Davis, Chicago 430,021. 4. Tony Pena, Pittsburgh 413,170. 5. Darrell Porter, St. Louis 332,510. 6. Ozzie Virgil, Philadelphia 228,469. 7. Mike Scioscia, Los Angeles 228,504. 8. Mike Fitzgerald, Montreal 173,727.

First Base

1. Steve Garvey, San Diego 1,310,111. 2. Keith Hernandez, New York 841,951. 3. Pete Rose, Cincinnati 748,121. 4. Leon Durham, Chicago 342,740. 5. Don Driessen, Montreal 198,020. 6. Greg Brock, Los Angeles 147,795. 7. Enos Cabell, Houston 146,654. 8. Jason Thompson, Pittsburgh 90,681.

Second Base

1. Tommy Herr, St. Louis 1,109,178. 2. Ryne Sandberg, Chicago 1,050,549. 3. Steve Sax, Los Angeles 379,526. 4. Manny Trillo, San Francisco 223,149. 5. Juan Samuel, Philadelphia 190,362. 6. Bill Doran, Houston 188,833. 7. Glenn Hubbard, Atlanta 163,896. 8. Johnny Ray, Pittsburgh 85,957.

Third Base

1. Graig Nettles, San Diego 1,032,335. 2. Mike Schmidt, Philadelphia 739,793. 3. Ron Cey, Chicago 643,288. 4. Tim Wallach, Montreal 384,480. 5. Terry Pendleton, St. Louis 287,848. 6. Bob Horner, Atlanta 195,525. 7. Bill Madlock, Pittsburgh 177,695. 8. Phil Garner, Houston 167,921.

Shortstop

1. Ozzie Smith, St. Louis 1,349,362. 2. Garry Templeton, San Diego 820,449. 3. Dave Concepcion, Cincinnati 369,894. 4. Hubie Brooks, Montreal 318,432. 5. Larry Bowa, Chicago 279,226. 6. Craig Reynolds, Houston 211,394. 7. Bill Russell, Los Angeles 182,607. 8. Rafael Ramirez, Atlanta 127,810.

Outfield

1. Dale Murphy, Atlanta 1,435,952. 2. Tony Gwynn, San Diego 968,262. 3. Darryl Strawberry, New York 987,197. 4. Kevin McReynolds, San Diego 664,898. 5. Willie McGee, St. Louis 630,875. 6. Jack Clark, St. Louis 601,159. 7. Dave Parker, Cincinnati 509,860. 8. Pedro Guerrero, Los Angeles 460,905. 9. Jose Cruz, Houston 450,915. 10. Tim Raines, Montreal 448,160. 11. Andre Dawson, Montreal 430,269. 12. Keith Moreland, Chicago 378,340. 13. Bob Dernier, Chicago 346,406. 14. Gary Matthews, Chicago 344,271. 15. Terry Puhl, Houston 265,485. 16. Jerry Mumphrey, Houston 237,135.

Final fan voting for the
American League All-Star team:

Catcher

1. Lance Parrish, Detroit, 1,037,683; 2. Carlton Fisk, Chicago, 787,313; 3. Jim Sundberg, Kansas City, 375,706; 4. Bob Boone, California, 355,088; 5. Ernie Whitt, Toronto, 345,248; 6. Rick Dempsey, Baltimore, 289,928; 7. Butch Wynegar, New York, 179,683; 8. Rich Gedman, Boston, 116,837.

First Base

1. Eddie Murray, Baltimore, 778,477; 2. Rod Carew, California, 726,870; 3. Don Mattingly, New York, 506,098; 4. Willie Upshaw, 383,364; 5. Kent Hrbek, Minnesota, 357,606; 6. Bill Buckner, Boston, 341,916; 7. Cecil Cooper, Milwaukee, 298,427; 8. Alvin Davis, Seattle, 159,846.

Second Base

1. Lou Whitaker, Detroit, 1,070,731; 2. Damaso Garcia, Toronto, 533,807; 3. Bobby Grich, California, 416,550; 4. Frank White, Kansas City, 354,094; 5. Willie Randolph, New York, 300,633; 6. Julio Cruz, Chicago, 294,440; 7. Jim Gantner, Milwaukee, 232,496; 8. Tim Teufel, Minnesota, 219,641.

Third Base

1. George Brett, Kansas City, 1,394,234; 2. Wade Boggs, Boston, 395,636; 3. Doug DeCinces, California, 354,237; 4. Rance Mulliniks, Toronto, 339,684; 5. Paul Molitor, Milwaukee, 271,173; 6. Darrell Evans, Detroit, 235,928; 7. Buddy Bell, Texas, 219,993; 8. Gary Gaetti, Minnesota, 211,706.

Shortstop

1. Cal Ripken, Baltimore, 1,398,901; 2. Alan Trammell, Detroit, 669,057; 3. Tony Fernandez, Toronto, 367,455; 4. Robin Yount, Milwaukee, 360,450; 5. Onix Concepcion, Kansas City, 322,053; 6. Alfredo Griffin, Oakland, 159,764; 7. Julio Franco, Cleveland, 118,074; 8. Spike Owen, Seattle, 106,545.

Outfield

1. Dave Winfield, New York, 929,816; 2. Rickey Henderson, New York, 820,338; 3. Jim Rice, Boston, 723,822; 4. Reggie Jackson, California, 704,156; 5. Fred Lynn, California, 672,658; 6. Kirk Gibson, Detroit, 637,897; 7. Tom Brunansky, Minnesota, 554,465; 8. Tony Armas, Boston, 445,221; 9. George Bell, Toronto, 409,064; 10. Jesse Barfield, Toronto, 405,130; 11. Lloyd Moseby, Toronto, 401,265; 12. Chet Lemon, Detroit, 399,773; 13. Willie Wilson, Kansas City, 398,883; 14. Harold Baines, Chicago, 329,423; 15. Kirby Puckett, Minnesota, 278,648; 16. Larry Parrish, Texas, 240,579.

Transition

BASEBALL

American League

TORONTO—Placed Buck Martinez, catcher, on 21-day disabled list. Recalled catcher Gary Allenson from Syracuse of International League.

MINNESOTA—Placed Mickey Hatcher, outfielder, on 15-day disabled list. Called up Steve Lombardozzi, infielder, from Toledo of International League.

National League

ATLANTA—Activated Len Barker, pitcher, from disabled list. Optioned Steve Shields, pitcher, to Richmond of International League.

HOUSTON—Traded Enos Cabell, first baseman, to Los Angeles Dodgers for Rafael Bonaparte, pitcher, and player to be named later.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

CHICAGO—Signed Tom Sanders, running back. Acquired Cliff Thrift, linebacker, from San Diego Chargers on waivers.

HOUSTON—Signed John Schuhmacher, offensive lineman, to series of one-year contracts.

INDIANAPOLIS—Signed Tracy Porter, wide receiver.

PHILADELPHIA—Signed Gene Giles, wide receiver; Derek Carter, cornerback, and Otis Kelly, running back.

SAN DIEGO—Waived Chuck Loewen, offensive lineman. Signed Don Ramsberg, offensive tackle; David King, defensive back; Jim Simmons, nose tackle, and Brad Pearson, tight end.

HOCKEY

National Hockey League

DETROIT—Signed Warren Young, forward, to four-year contract.

N.Y. ISLANDERS—Signed Ari Eerik Haanpa, forward, to multiyear contract.

COLLEGE

ARIZONA STATE—Announced that contract of Bob Weinhauer, basketball coach, will not be renewed.

SPORTS BRIEFS

NFL Steelers' Star Lambert Retires

PITTSBURGH (AP) — Middle linebacker Jack Lambert, a leader of the "Steel Curtain" defense that helped the Pittsburgh Steelers win four Super Bowls, retired Thursday after 11 seasons in the National Football League.

Lambert, 33, dislocated the big toe on his left foot on the second play of last year's opening game and was used only sparingly the rest of the season. He was voted to the Pro Bowl for nine years in a row through 1983, the only NFL linebacker to play in every Pro Bowl during that time. Although he was the 46th college player drafted in 1974, out of Kent State in Ohio, he was his team's leading tackler for 10 seasons.

Boston Marathon Ponders Prize Money

BOSTON (UPI) — The Boston Marathon may break an 89-year tradition and offer prize money in 1986, but probably only half the $292,500 purse proposed by Boston Mayor Raymond L. Flynn.

The administrator of the Boston Athletic Association, Guy Morse, said Wednesday the BAA, which has administered the race since its beginning, *is "moving closer than ever before"* to awarding prize money. In recent years the race has had increasing difficulty attracting top runners.

For the Record

China, in its first positive indication of interest in the 1988 Olympics in Seoul, has applied to use the Games' official mascot and emblem on trademarked products. *(AP)*

Owners' Storied Books Tell Many Tales

Each Side Sums Up Different Figures in Contract Talks

By Ira Berkow
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — For nearly two decades, the Major League Baseball *Players Association has been* dogging the owners to open their financial ledgers. The association wanted the owners to prove that the facts backed up their contention that if they paid the players a farthing more, they would go bust.

The owners have finally relented. A highly respected accounting firm hired by the players is going over books submitted by 24 of the 26 big league clubs. The results presumably will be known at the end of this week.

The results, that is, according to the players' firm. The owners have their own highly respected accounting firm, and that highbrow bunch of numbers nabobs said that the 24 clubs that had submitted their books lost $36 million last year. The digit detectives hired by the players, in a preliminary perusal, found otherwise.

Those worthy statement sleuths determined that the baseball indus*try might have made a $9.3 million* profit. The players association has reason to believe that, with added gumshoeing through the ledgers, profits as high as $50 million might be uncovered.

Such a discrepancy is what separates the two factions, now into the eighth month of negotiations over a collective bargaining agreement, the previous agreement having expired Dec. 31. It is such a discrepancy that could result in a stalemate and, eventually, a strike.

Cries of "voodoo economics" have been heard in regard to the owners' financial contention. But it *seems more scientific than that.* It appears to be a case of eminent financial surgeons being called in to perform fiduciary transplants.

None of it illegal, to be sure. Just good, sound pecuniary surgery. It is fixing in the form of such items as tax shelters, player depreciation and shifting of revenues from a magnate's other businesses.

Neither side is disputing the hard facts and figures being presented. They are disputing something else: what to make of what they got.

"It is all a matter of interpretation," said Lee MacPhail, chief negotiator for the owners.

"It is all a matter of interpretation," said Don Fehr, acting executive director of the players association.

"What's hard for me to understand," said Pete Rose, who wears two hats now, one as management, the other as player, "is that the owners cry poverty and then go out and pay a player $2 million a year."

The Cincinnati Reds' estimable player-manager is not alone in his confusion. Few doubt that some teams, as many as seven, might be in some serious financial bind. But the industry as a whole appears to be thriving. In 1983, attendance reached an all-time high, at 44,742,863. Last year it was only slightly off, with division races not as close as those the season before. This year, crowds are streaming through the turnstiles at a rate 12 percent higher than in 1983.

What is also difficult to comprehend is that one of the reeling teams, the Pittsburgh Pirates, is on the block for an asking price of about *$40 million.* This hardly appears the posture of someone about to suffer economic hardship.

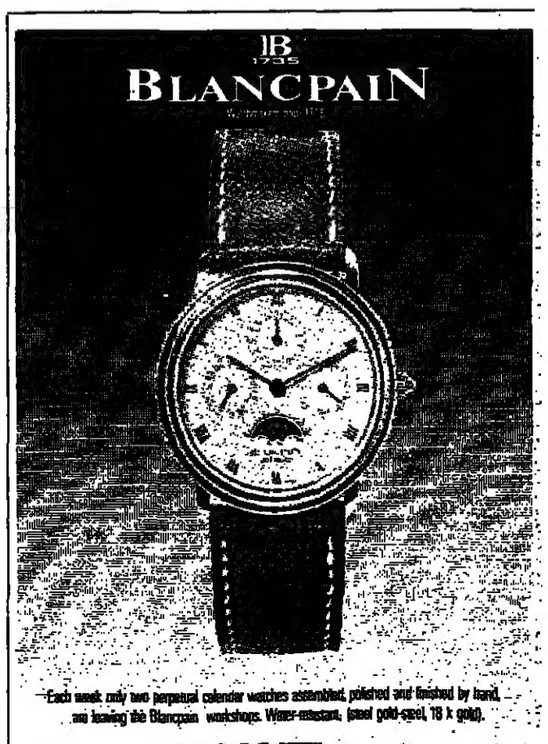
Last year, two teams were sold, the Detroit Tigers for about $50 million and the Minnesota Twins for about $40 million. In both instances, the sellers walked away with a tidy profit.

But the owners say that they cannot continue to absorb losses, and that their figure physicians say that, by 1988, losses will total about $155 million. Much of it has to do with player salaries, which are up to a yearly average of $360,000, compared with about $45,000 in 1975, before free agency. What to do? The owners have proposed what the union perceives as drastic cuts into the hard-earned free-agent system that has been in existence for about 10 years.

It is not, as commonly believed, that the players want more than what they have had in the previous agreement. Essentially, they want the status quo, though even what is considered the status quo, especially with the new $180 million television package, is in dispute.

Foremost, the players want to retain rights to something they never had until 1975, and that is true access to the free marketing of their talents. The end of the reserve clause marked the start of their economic freedom. A compromise on that, they fear, would lead to erosion of what has been the basis for their higher salaries.

The question comes back to the one suggested by Rose. If the owners cannot afford the salaries, how can they continue to pay them? It seems that if they cannot, or will not, they can still sell the club and walk away with a nice bit of black in their personal ledger.



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OBSERVER

Blessings and Nightmares

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — A lot of the fretting and fuming about terrorism is based on the naive belief that it will go away if only a few disagreeable men are disposed of.

The Ayatollah Khomeini, Libya's Colonel Qadhafi and Fidel Castro, for example, were listed by President Reagan the other day as men whose absence would make the world a nicer place. For good measure he threw in the Nicaraguan Sandinists, one of his favorite gangs of villains, and the North Koreans, who previously hadn't enjoyed much denunciation from the White House.

Possibly for political reasons, the president didn't mention Northern Ireland's Provisional IRA bombers, India's Sikhs or Central America's rightist death squads.

The net could have been cast even wider by including Italy's Red Brigades, West Germany's Baader-Meinhof gang, Spain's Basque nationalists, What of South Africa's border raiders, the Philippine insurrectionists and the United States's own madcap bombers and assassins who have succeeded in sealing off so much of Washington's once-public life from the public?

□

Far from being the work of a few beastly men, terrorism is a natural product of modern life. Like air pollution, family breakdown, excessively casual sexual promiscuity, traffic paralysis and the exaltation of greed, terrorism is one of the many embarrassing byproducts of our blessings.

Everyone says, for instance, that terrorism flourishes by exploiting the media, by which is meant television. Of course it does. Terrorism gives us melodramas that are irresistible to television audiences: marinated daily in hokum in which screeching engines, gunfire and casual violent death pass for entertainment.

With television's ability to bring real-life melodrama of this sort immediately into parlors around the world, the modern terrorist receives a boon from the miracle of electronics and satellite technology such as his primitive predecessor never dreamed of in the early days of radio static, cable press dispatches and slow mail from overseas. It is not surprising that malcontents all over the world who believe they have just causes should spend their lives scheming to get a piece of the camera action.

□

The inevitable relationship between TV and terrorists now seems to embarrass some of the television news people. During the TWA Beirut hijacking there was a good bit of stewing among them about whether they were being abused by the terrorists or whether they were rightly doing journalism's unpleasant duty.

The silliness of this becomes apparent when you ask the obvious question: Given a competitive news industry in a nation devoted to the principle of maximizing profits, should the kidnapping of Americans by murderous thugs be treated by television as though it were not of much interest?

This would doubtless be the Soviet solution. Such events might get no TV attention whatever in the Soviet Union. Knowing this, terrorists do not devote their talents to abusing the Russians. But do Americans want the news reported by Soviet rules?

Some doubtless do. If you, however, were one of the kidnapped hostages, would you really like to have the news of your predicament held privately by a handful of Washington insiders?

□

The airplane is another modern miracle without which terrorism could not be so commonplace. Its dramatic speed, permitting terrorists to travel entertainingly immense distances, adds adventurous spice to the televised melodrama. So does the ease with which this symbol of wide-ranging freedom can be instantly converted into a tubular metal prison.

Then, of course, there is the easy availability of guns, which is so characteristic of the modern age and, in the view of many Americans, absolutely vital to the preservation of democratic freedoms.

Arms for the striving masses, airplanes, television — these are blessings of the modern age, and few of us would give them up if we could. Still, we may as well realize that our nightmares are the result of our blessings.

New York Times Service

Worldwide Telethon for Famine Relief

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

"LIVE AID," the pair of mammoth rock concerts scheduled Saturday in Britain and the United States, may be heard by more than one billion people in an effort that organizers hope will raise $50 million for famine relief work in Africa.

Only 162,000 people will see the concert in person — 90,000 in Philadelphia's John F. Kennedy Stadium and 72,000 in London's Wembley Stadium. It begins in England at noon London time — 1 P.M. Central European Time (CET), 7 A.M. Philadelphia time (EDT), 8 P.M. Tokyo time — and winds up in Philadelphia 16 hours later. The London concert is 10 hours long and Philadelphia's is 14.

Conceived by Bob Geldof, leader of the rock group Boomtown Rats, the concert will feature some of the biggest stars in pop music, performing free.

"We have without a doubt the most important people over the past 25 years in pop music," Geldof said.

Last year Geldof brought together a group of top British recording stars as a group dubbed "Band-Aid" to make the hit record "Do They Know It's Christmas?" for African famine relief. It was the forerunner of "We Are the World," a song composed by Michael Jackson and Lionel Richie, by USA for Africa, a similar effort in the United States. Sales of the two groups' records and related merchandise have raised more than $30 million.

Organizers hope more than 140 countries will pick up parts of the dual concert on television and radio. The American cable channel MTV is planning to run the whole event. In Britain, BBC radio and TV will carry the London concert and much of the U. S. show.

The use of JFK Stadium is being provided free by Philadelphia authorities. Between acts on the specially built 100-foot, two-tier stage, the crowd will turn to huge television screens around the stadium to watch satellite relays of the London show.

The show will go on rain or shine, but so far the only cloud on the horizon comes from a court case: The Westwood Agency of Los Angeles says it has exclusive rights to nine artists, including Tina Turner and Elton John, and is seeking $10 million from the organizers and the ABC-TV network, which plans a three-hour prime-time broadcast combining live relays and tape.

Thousands of police will be mobilized, though more traffic problems than crowd difficulties are anticipated. In Philadelphia, alcohol, beer, drugs and weapons will be barred, as will anyone who appears intoxicated.

The actor Jack Nicholson will introduce Joan Baez to start the Philadelphia show. The Prince and Princess of Wales will open the concert in London. Hosts for U. S. and overseas TV broadcasts will include Sheena Easton, Kenny Loggins, Melissa Manchester, Bette Midler, Randy Newman and Grace Slick.

Personalities such as former U. S. President Jimmy Carter, Bishop Desmond Tutu of South Africa, the astronomer Carl Sagan and former vice-presidential candidate Geraldine Ferraro will broadcast messages urging people to make donations, and telephone lines for contributions will be provided. There may also be taped messages from President Ronald Reagan, Pope John Paul II and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain.

Each act is to perform about 10 to 20 minutes. Only Phil Collins will appear on both stages, performing first in London, then flying by Concorde to the United States.

The Philadelphia tickets at $35 each, with several thousand $50 reserved seats, sold out in less than four hours. The British tickets were £25 (about $34) each. The official target of Live Aid is a minimum of $12 million from broadcast rights, corporate sponsorship, ticket sales, telephone contributions and souvenir sales.

Broadcast rights alone will cover the $4-million cost of putting on the concerts. More than 100 U. S. radio stations and 105 television stations have arranged to carry all or most of the Philadelphia concert.

Worldwide Sports and Entertainment Inc., producer of Live Aid, said as many as 350 million households around the world might tune in to the concerts, which would tie the 1.5-billion-person record viewership for the 1982 World Cup soccer match.

"We broadcast the Olympics and we only used three satellites," said Michael C. Mitchell, president of Worldwide. "For this we're using 16."

Geldof said some countries without satellite receivers would get videotapes of the concerts Sunday by diplomatic pouch.

Bob Geldof

Money raised from Live Aid will provide shelter, clothing and "long-term solutions" in Africa, Geldof said. Funds from Band Aid and USA for Africa have primarily been used for food and medical supplies so far.

Scenes from smaller concerts in Australia, Japan, the Netherlands and West Germany will be televised in conjunction with the London and Philadelphia shows.

Even a Soviet rock group will join in via satellite from Moscow. Autograph, described as a hard rock group, will be the first Soviet rock musicians seen live by a worldwide television audience, said Brian Bedol, a partner in Dalrymple and Bedol Communications of New York, which will produce the Moscow concert in a television studio before an audience of about 1,000.

The Soviet Union has agreed to take the live satellite feed of the concerts for rebroadcast. China, however, will not broadcast the event, according to a spokesman for Chinese television. He gave no reason.

Here's the Tentative Lineup

United Press International

HERE is the tentative lineup for Saturday's Live Aid concerts at Wembley Stadium in London and JFK Stadium in Philadelphia. The artists are not necessarily listed in the order in which they will appear.

LONDON: Boomtown Rats, David Bowie, Phil Collins, Elvis Costello, Dire Straits, Bryan Ferry, Elton John, Howard Jones, Nik Kershaw, Paul McCartney, Alison Moyet, Queen, Sade, Spandau Ballet, Status Quo, Sting, The Style Council, The Who, U2, Ultravox, Wham!, Paul Young.

PHILADELPHIA: (9 A.M. to noon, local EDT time) Joan Baez, the Hooters, Four Tops, Billy Ocean, Black Sabbath with Ozzy Osborne, Run DMC, Rick Springfield, REO Speedwagon, Crosby Stills and Nash, Judas Priest.

(Noon to 5 P.M.) Bryan Adams, Beach Boys, Tears for Fears, Simple Minds, the Pretenders, Santana with Pat Metheny, Ashford and Simpson, Teddy Pendergrass, the Thompson Twins.

(5 to 8 P.M.) Tom Petty, Kenny Loggins, the Cars, Neil Young, Power Station, Eric Clapton, Phil Collins, Robert Plant, Jimmy Page.

(8 to 11 P.M.) Duran Duran, Madonna, Rod Stewart, Patti LaBelle, Hall and Oates with David Ruffin and Eddie Kendricks, Mick Jagger, Tina Turner, Bob Dylan.

PEOPLE

Afoot Across America

A 16-minute lead is a real photo finish when you've just wound up a 3,500-mile (5,700-kilometer) footrace across the United States, the winner says. **Marvin Skagerberg** of New York raced **Malcolm Campbell** of Grantham, England, for 92 days through blazing heat in California, freezing temperatures in Utah and high altitudes in Colorado, ending up in New York barely ahead. The men rested only six days during the race — the first of its kind since 1929. Both said they would be ready to do it again in a few weeks. "I challenged him to a race across America two years ago and it has taken that long to set it up," said Campbell. "I feel ready for another race. I just want to beat him." Skagerberg beat Campbell in a six-day race in 1982, and Campbell has been plotting revenge ever since. The two averaged 40 miles a day during the "1985 Lou Gehrig Race For Life," coordinated by the National ALS Foundation Inc. The effort has raised $500,000 for research into the progressive ailment known as Lou Gehrig's disease.

□

Earl Spencer, father of **Diana, Princess of Wales**, has parted with five more paintings to help pay for repairs to his ancestral home. The works brought almost £170,000 at Sotheby's in London. Last week, the Spencers sold a 15th-century painting, "St. Christopher with the Infant Christ and St. Peter," by the Venetian artist **Cima** for more than £250,000. The earl has expressed regret at having to sell the works but says it is the only way to keep up his palatial residence, Althorp, in central England.

□

Neighbors of **Mary Kay Ash**, the Dallas cosmetics queen whose passion for pink ranges from a fleet of company Cadillacs to a new $5-million pink mansion, are seeing red over her plan to build a matching pink guardhouse. Ash, founder and chairwoman of Mary Kay Cosmetics Inc., says she needs the 24-hour security post, in a glass and stucco booth, at the entry to her north Dallas estate to protect her property and keep a steady flow of curiosity seekers on the move. The Dallas Board of Adjustments, however, having received letters of opposition from 11 neighbors, turned down her request to build the structure 14 feet (4 meters) from the street. A local ordinance requires that all structures be at least 40 feet from the road. The board relented slightly, saying Ash could build the guardhouse 33 feet from the street. Neighbors argued that the guardhouse would call attention to the area. Ash said she might appeal the decision.

□

Valeri Kubasov and **Alexei Leonov**, the two cosmonauts who 10 years ago linked up their Soyuz spacecraft with a U. S. Apollo ship, will be in Washington on the anniversary of that event Tuesday. And will meet again with **Thomas P. Stafford, Donald K. [Deke] Slayton** and **Vance D. Brand**, the astronauts with whom they rode 140 miles above the earth. It will be the first time the five have been together since they completed the mission. The meeting will be at the National Academy of Science during a conference on Mars exploration.

□

When **Tony Bennett** testified on Capitol Hill, he did it the way he knows best: He sang a couple of songs. Bennett went before the House Banking Committee's coinage panel to promote passage of a congressional resolution that would award congressional gold medals to the American songwriting team **George** and **Ira Gershwin**. After Bennett sang the Gershwin numbers "Our Love Is Here to Stay" and "Who's Got the Last Laugh Now," the subcommittee passed the resolution unanimously, forwarding it to the full Banking Committee.

□

Nancy Reagan announced the appointment Thursday of **Linda Faulkner**, a Dallas public relations executive, to succeed **Gahl Hodges** as White House social secretary. Faulkner, 35, was deputy social secretary for the first three years of the Reagan administration before returning to Dallas to start a public relations firm. She is a former public relations officer for the Neiman Marcus department stores. Hodges, in charge of the office that handles White House social functions since April 1983, plans to leave because her husband, Assistant Secretary of State **Richard Burt**, has been nominated to be U. S. ambassador to West Germany.

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